

# DELAWARE STATE MEDICAL JOURNAL

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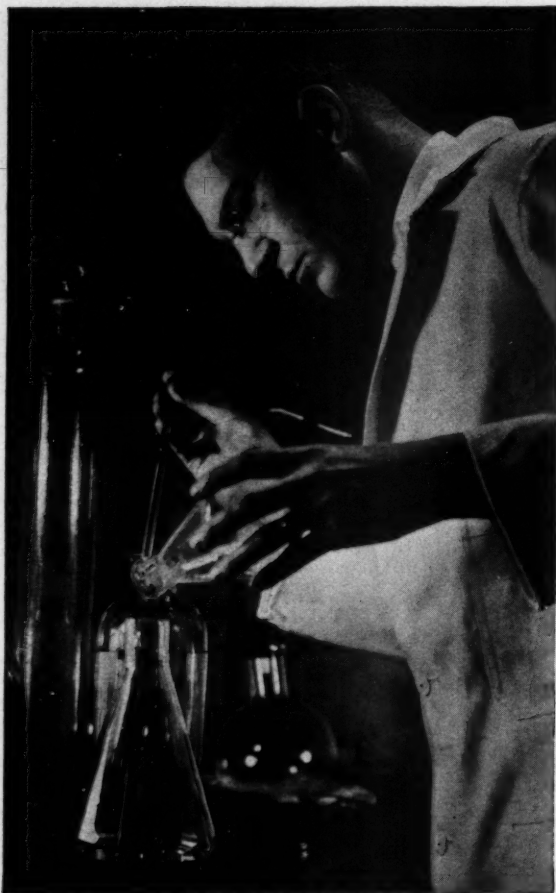
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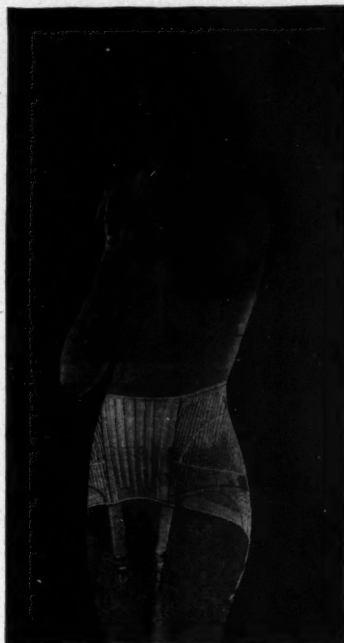
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## MEDICAL SOCIETY OF DELAWARE PROCEEDINGS: 145th ANNUAL SESSION

October 9, 1934

### TUESDAY MORNING SESSION

The first General Session of the One Hundred and Forty-Fifth Annual Session of the Medical Society of Delaware convened at nine-fifty-five o'clock, in the New State House, Dover, Delaware, Dr. Joseph S. McDaniel, President of the Society, presiding.

**PRESIDENT MCDANIEL:** Gentlemen, even though there are but few here, we have a quorum so we might as well start. Dr. Hiley, pastor of the Baptist Church of Dover, will give the invocation.

**DR. S. B. HILEY:** Almighty God, we thank Thee that we can turn to Thee knowing that Thou art ready to hear us and Thou art willing to answer us. We thank Thee for all the great blessings of life and the revelation of the wondrous nature with which we are surrounded. We thank Thee for the way that Thou hast endowed man, the manner in which Thou hast touched his mind to conceive the wonderworking of Thy creation.

We pray thee, therefore, now, that Thou wouldst bless this organization, these physicians, in such a way that in all their work they may realize that they are co-operating with Thee for the benefit of mankind; and that as they co-operate with the great laws that Thou hast set in motion that they may indeed bring to mankind the marvel of Thy blessing, that they shalt know they have served not only their fellow man but have served Thee.

We pray Thee that Thou wouldst bless them, touch their minds and their hearts in such a way that they shall find not only the returns that may enable them to feel that they are successful, but the returns that will give them that joy to know that they have conferred a blessing upon humanity. Therefore, lead them through these sessions, we pray Thee, that they may go from here with a greater conception of their profession and the service to their fellow man, and that they may find increasing joy and delight and satisfaction that in the end shall crown them with immortality. So lead them and bless them in all the work they do, for we ask it in the name of the Power without sign and failure, in the name of Jesus Christ, our Redeemer. Amen!

**PRESIDENT MCDANIEL:** Gentlemen, we think we are fortunate in having an address of welcome given by the Mayor of the Town of Dover, Mayor Woodford, who has the reputation of being a good talker. I am sure he has a good message for us. We will now hear from the Hon. Wallace Woodford, Mayor of the Town of Dover.

...The audience arose and applauded...

**HON. WALLACE WOODFORD:** Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I assure you that it is a privilege to have this opportunity of welcoming such an important group to the capital of our first State. I

think that I have had that opportunity before. It seems very fitting that you should be meeting in this legislative hall. I have had the opportunity of speaking in here on several occasions, but never to such a sedate group as this. It just occurred to me that sitting here it would be interesting for you to draw upon your powers, your technical powers, and attempt to diagnose the causes of the deplorable condition of our legislative bodies in years past. That is just a suggestion.

Of course, being a mayor, it has its ups and downs, its lights and its shadows, but one of the bright spots, as Mayor Speer can testify, in a mayor's career is to have the opportunity of welcoming various groups to the community. So I am mighty glad on behalf of the City of Dover to welcome you to Dover.

Of course, it is customary in speeches of this kind to extol the beauties and advantages of your city; but I don't think that is necessary upon this occasion. Sir Christopher Wren, who was a noted architect in years gone by, when he died was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, in London, which he created. Instead of building a monument to his memory, there was simply placed over his resting place the following epitaph: "Here lies the body of Sir Christopher Wren. If you would see his monument, look around you." So that is the way we feel about Dover; if you would see its beauties and advantages, just look around you. But Dover, linked so intimately with historical associations of the past, at the same time animated with the progressive spirit of the future, bids you hearty welcome!

Do you know, sometimes I don't think we appreciate what a wonderful privilege it is to live in this state of Delaware. We are a homogeneous people. We are so compact together that we are simply one big neighborhood. Too, we are a conservative people, but it is that brand of conservatism that looks upon new things and new ideas with open and receptive minds. We are proud of our ancestry. The Swedes and the Dutch and the English have contributed those elements to our character that make for stability and solidarity, which after all are the essential traits of character we need in the nation today.

So as we travel through the country in the crowded metropolitan centers, where there is so much strife and turmoil, and when we look upon those sections of the country where radicalism is so rampant, we can congratulate ourselves that we live in Delaware, where the only disturbing sounds in the air are the braggard voices of the political officers, and where life really flows along like a song.

I am glad to welcome this group because it is emblematic, that is the medical profession is emblematic, of that old and trite but significant term, "Service." Oh, I know that you don't forget to send your bills regularly to your patients, but nevertheless we look upon the medical profession, the outside world, as emblematic of service in the highest sense of the word.

The medical profession, as I see it, is replete with

heroism and sacrifice, and those are two qualities that we need in this troubled world of ours today. We don't have to look upon the battlefield for heroism or self-sacrifice. We find it in the commonplace walks of life, and we find it in this profession. As I said just a moment ago, those are two qualities which we need today as we attempt to solve the bewildering problems which are confronting us.

The reason I say that is because I think we all realize that we are embarked upon a thrilling adventure, an adventure that calls for just these two qualities of heroism and sacrifice. It is an adventure that does not simply call for one man or one group; it demands the co-operation and the thought and the effort of all men and of all groups. We are embarked upon this adventure to restore order and harmony to our social, political and economic life; we are engaged, too, in an effort to change the figure, to restore the tapestry of our national life to those bright and appealing colors of social and economic justice, which, after all, were enthroned or enshrined in the hearts of our Revolutionary fathers back in the long ago. So I am sure that the medical profession, while your program is full of matters and subjects affecting your profession, are thinking of these things, which are upon the mind of every citizen today.

This thrilling adventure upon which we have embarked is something that we can't put off until tomorrow. We can't be content to bask in the reflected glory of the past. It is today that we are thinking of; it is today that we must build for the future. So we are all called upon to take our part in this great adventure, and to display heroism, because it takes heroism of the highest order to solve the problems and to adjust ourselves to constantly changing conditions.

It was heroism of the highest type that pushed this nation of ours up to the zenith of power and wealth, and now it is our opportunity to give to this nation a soul. So I say that we should not think of the past so much, but we should look to today. It is true that we should look toward the future; however, our most important job is to build today, to think and act today in the right way so that the future will take care of itself.

Look well to this day for it is life, the very life of life.

In its brief course lies all of the varieties and realities of our existence:

Bliss of growth, glory of action, splendor of beauty. For yesterday is but already a dream, tomorrow a mere promise,

But today well lived makes yesterday a dream of happiness and tomorrow a vision of hope.

"Look well, therefore, to this day," such is the salutation of the God.

Therefore, gentlemen, on behalf of the citizens of Dover I bid you a sincere welcome, and trust that your deliberations and your stay in Dover will be pleasant and profitable.

PRESIDENT MCDANIEL: Thank you, Mayor Woodford.

SECRETARY SPEER: Ladies and gentlemen, the presidential address is the next order of business. Dr. Joseph S. McDaniel, our President, will at this time address us.

President McDaniel read his prepared paper, entitled: *The History and Progress of Medicine*. (Printed in *THE JOURNAL*, October, 1934).

SECRETARY SPEER: To the President and Members of the Medical Society of Delaware:

The Annual Meeting of the House of Delegates of this Society met in the New State House at Dover, Delaware, on October 8, 1934, at 8 p. m., with President Joseph S. McDaniel in the chair. The reading of the minutes of our last meeting was dispensed with

as they were published in the State Journal. The President then appointed the following nominating committee: Dr. T. H. Davies, Dr. I. J. McCollum, Dr. R. C. Beebe.

The reports of the officers were read, and on motion all were approved. The reports of all the standing and special committees were read, and on motion approved. There was a report from every one of the committees, with none missing. The report from the Delegate to the A. M. A. was very comprehensive and complete. All of these reports will be published in *THE JOURNAL* in full.

Under unfinished business a resolution was acted upon. This resolution was introduced at the last annual meeting, was voted on then, and passed. The resolution is as follows:

"To change the By-Laws under Article VII, Section 7: The Council, upon recommendation of the Board of Directors of a component society, shall have power to remit the dues, assessments and other financial obligations to the Society of any member who, on account of sickness, age, or other legitimate cause, is unable to pay the same. The name of the beneficiary shall be known only to members of the Council."

Under new business the matter of a salary to be paid to the editor of our Journal was discussed, and it was unanimously passed that a salary should be paid, the amount to be determined by the Councilors.

Another resolution was passed, which concerns this book (holding it up). This book is 112 years old. It was started in 1822, and it was in constant use by the different treasurers of the Society until 1931. It is now filled, and because of its age, and because of the records that are contained therein, it was decided that it would be a very fitting thing to keep that as a memento. There was some discussion as to just where it should be kept, and it was finally decided that the Library of the Academy of Medicine was the proper place for it, and on motion, which was duly seconded, it was unanimously carried that this book, which is a record of a great many of the Society's activities, especially the financial side of them, dating back to 1822, will now be presented to the Library of the Academy of Medicine to be kept by them.

Another resolution concerning the exploitation of drugs and various methods of treatment over the radio was presented and passed. The resolution puts our Society on record as being opposed to this form of advertising, as it is contradictory to the public good.

The approval of the present scientific program was moved, seconded and passed unanimously. Wilmington was selected as the meeting place for next year.

The Nominating Committee reported the following as the nominations for 1935 (See the Transactions of the House of Delegates, in this issue):

There being no further business to come before the House, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that they adjourn until our next regular meeting unless sooner called to order as per the By-Laws.

DR. I. J. MACCOLLUM: Mr. President, I move you the report of the House of Delegates be accepted.

DR. JOSEPH P. WALES: I second the motion.

...The motion was put to a vote and was carried.

PRESIDENT MCDANIEL: The next thing on the program is the Scientific Papers. The first one is "A Preliminary Report on Tuberculosis Prevention in Delaware," by Dr. Joseph P. Wales, of Wilmington. Dr. Wales!

Dr. Wales then presented his paper, which was discussed by Drs. L. B. Phillips and N. W. Voss.

PRESIDENT MCDANIEL: Is there any further discussion either on Dr. Wales' presentation or the discussion of it by Dr. Phillips?

The next scientific paper on our program will be



by Dr. Robert W. Tomlinson, who has recently received a degree of Master of the Science of Medicine for post-graduate work done in Philadelphia, and who will talk on "Gastro-intestinal Disease: Some Recognized Essential Diagnostic Procedures." Dr. Tomlinson!

DR. ROBERT W. TOMLINSON: President McDaniel, to you I bring a very pleasant good-morning, sir, and extend to you my appreciation of this opportunity to address so distinguished an assemblage gathered in august conclave: a group of men who, because of that which they accomplished as a functioning unit in medicine in Delaware and in the nation, were revered by my late father, and engendered in his heart much of the compensation which comes from confrereship from esteemed associates.

To the officers of this body I extend salutations; to the confreres and esteemed guests I exhibit greetings.

Prefatorily I would like to say that the effort to compile something which might be of some worth-whileness to you from the aggregate of the literature pertinent thereto entailed some effort. The original draft of this brief totaled some eighty pages. We have boiled it down to 13 pages, and I think I perchance can get through inside of the prescribed time.

...Dr. Robert W. Tomlinson then presented his prepared paper...

PRESIDENT MCDANIEL: You have heard the very excellent paper of Dr. Tomlinson. Is there any discussion? If not, we will move along.

The next feature on the program is a motion picture showing "The Plastic Surgical Reconstruction of the Deformed Nose," by Dr. Keith Kahn, of New York.

Dr. Kahn then showed his picture, which was discussed by Dr. G. W. K. Forrest.

PRESIDENT MCDANIEL: While we are getting the slides fixed up for the next presentation, we will recess for five minutes in order to give you a chance to smoke.

...Recess of five minutes...

PRESIDENT MCDANIEL: The next paper on the scientific program will be by Dr. Lay Martin, of Baltimore, and will deal with "Recent Investigations on the Physiology of Gastric Secretion and Its Relation to Clinical Medicine." Dr. Martin is an Associate Professor of Medicine at Johns Hopkins University. Dr. Martin!

Dr. Martin then addressed the Society, followed by a discussion by Dr. R. W. Tomlinson.

PRESIDENT MCDANIEL: On behalf of the Medical Society of Delaware, I wish to thank all those who have given of their time to deliver and prepare these papers. They have all been instructive, and we wish to thank you for them very heartily.

Now we will adjourn to the Mapledale Country Club where a luncheon will be served as soon as we get there. I wish everybody would go right out there so we can get through and start the afternoon program on time.

...The meeting adjourned at one o'clock...

October 9, 1934

#### TUESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION

The meeting convened at two o'clock, Dr. Joseph S. McDaniel, President of the Society, presiding.

PRESIDENT MCDANIEL: Gentlemen, in order to start this afternoon's session we are fortunate in having with us an outstanding man in medicine, a former President of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and at the present time Professor of Applied and Clinical Medicine and Therapeutics in the Women's College Hospital, Philadelphia. I take pleasure in introducing to you Dr. Henry Jump, who will speak to you on "Treatment of Pneumonia by Means of Serum, Oxygen Tent and Pneumothorax."

Dr. Jump presented his paper, which was discussed by Dr. R. W. Tomlinson.

PRESIDENT MCDANIEL: The next paper on the program this afternoon is certain to be interesting to all of us. I am sure it is a pleasure to me and to all of the members of the Medical Society of Delaware to welcome one of the outstanding gynecologists and obstetricians in the country. He occupies the chair of Obstetrics at Jefferson Medical School, and has written many books and papers on the subject of gynecology. It gives me great pleasure in introducing Dr. P. Brooke Bland, whose subject is "Intracranial Injuries of the Newborn from the Standpoint of the General Practitioner." Dr. Bland!

...Dr. Bland presented his prepared paper, and showed a motion picture...

DR. G. W. K. FORREST: Mr. President, before you enter into the discussion of this paper, may I make a motion that we extend a rising vote of thanks to Dr. Bland for his elegant paper, and to the other guest speakers of the day, Dr. Jump and Dr. Martin?

DR. O. H. JAMES: I second that motion.

...The motion was carried by the members arising and applauding...

PRESIDENT MCDANIEL: Is there any discussion on this paper?

The next paper scheduled on the program is entitled "Medico-Legal Problems," and was to have been given by Hon. Daniel J. Layton, Chief Justice of Delaware, this afternoon. This has been postponed, and will be given tonight at the public meeting in this room at eight o'clock. At first the Committee decided not to have an evening meeting, but after mature reflection we finally decided that we owed it to the public to have one. I want to impress upon you the importance of this meeting, and urge everybody to attend in order that the public may know your interest in this session.

I would like to declare a five-minute recess for smoking, and then we will go on with the other papers.

...Recess...

PRESIDENT MCDANIEL: The next paper on this program is by Dr. Charles E. Wagner, of Wilmington, on "Pyelitis in Children." Dr. Wagner!

Dr. Wagner presented his prepared paper, which was discussed by Dr. B. S. Dallett.

PRESIDENT MCDANIEL: Just before we hear the last paper on the program, I want to announce that this program has been changed around on account of the address of the Chief Justice being given this evening. We will have open house at six, therefore, instead of at eight-thirty as announced in the program. Dinner will be served to everybody, and after dinner you can do as you please: stay at my home, come to the meeting, or anything you want.

The next paper will be on "Infant Feeding, with Special Reference to Lemon Feeding," by Dr. John B. Baker, of Milford.

DR. BAKER: I would like to just make a little note with reference to that title there. There has been a little misunderstanding as to the last portion of the title. The correct title is: "Infant Nutrition With Reference to Lemon Juice Feeding."

...Dr. Baker then presented his paper, which was discussed by Drs. Pierson and C. E. Wagner.

PRESIDENT MCDANIEL: I wish to thank Dr. Wagner and Dr. Baker for the papers they have presented, which have been very interesting and instructive.

We will now adjourn for the afternoon, and don't forget the public meeting at eight, and come one and all to my house at six.

...The meeting adjourned at five twenty-five o'clock...

October 9, 1934

## TUESDAY EVENING SESSION

The Public Meeting given by the Medical Society of Delaware convened at eight twenty-five o'clock, Dr. Joseph S. McDaniel, President of the Society, presiding.

**PRESIDENT MCDANIEL:** Ladies and Gentlemen: This meeting is sponsored by the Medical Society of Delaware, which at the present time is holding its one hundred forty-fifth annual meeting. We are the third oldest medical society in the United States.

We have a book here (exhibiting) that we thought might be interesting for you people to know about. It was started in 1822. It is the treasurer's book of the Medical Society of Delaware. This book was kept in constant use until 1932. It has been given to the Academy of Medicine in Wilmington to be kept for future reference.

There are approximately 245 doctors in the state of Delaware, about 179 belonging to this Society. There are three county medical societies in Delaware, one representing each county. Membership in the county society automatically entitles one to membership in this State Society, which also automatically makes one a member of the American Medical Association.

Delaware should be proud of its physicians and surgeons. They rank with the best in other states. Their efforts are always for the public good both in health and community matters.

They have invited you here this evening to acquaint you with first hand information on such subjects as they feel you should know about.

On behalf of the Medical Society of Delaware I want to welcome you heartily and sincerely.

The first speaker is known to all Delawareans. His father was a doctor. He is a friend of the profession, and as Attorney General assisted this Society in preventing illegal practicing by quacks. At present he is also President of the Medical Council of Delaware.

I take great pleasure in presenting the Hon. Daniel J. Layton, Chief Justice of the State of Delaware.

The audience arose and applauded and Judge Layton presented his prepared paper on "Medico-Legal Problems."

**PRESIDENT MCDANIEL:** I think we are honored in having had this very interesting and instructive paper from the Chief Justice of our state tonight. He has asked to be excused so he can get back home, so I want to thank him on behalf of the Medical Society of Delaware for coming up here and giving us such a wonderful treat.

**JUDGE LAYTON:** I would like to stay and hear the next two papers.

**PRESIDENT MCDANIEL:** We are glad you are able to stay.

Our next speaker is one known to the medical profession, and is more qualified to talk on the subject of narcotics than most any one. His wide experience as head of the Philadelphia General Hospital, where he observed and treated these cases, makes him an outstanding person in this line.

I take great pleasure in introducing Dr. Joseph C. Doane, Superintendent of the Jewish Hospital, Philadelphia, and Clinical Professor of Medicine at Temple University, who was also the former Superintendent of the Philadelphia General Hospital. Dr. Doane!

Dr. Doane then delivered a most enlightening address on "Opium."

**PRESIDENT MCDANIEL:** Ladies and Gentlemen, I think you will all agree with me that we have listened to two very wonderful papers, both of them on different subjects of course, but both very interesting. From both there is something that you will do well to take home and think about.

The last speaker is known to everyone in this state. He is a past-president of this Society, and the present Secretary. He also is the Mayor of Wilmington, and the day before yesterday, when I called him up and asked him to pinchhit and give us a talk here this evening, I was afraid from what I heard up there that I was not going to be able to get him down here because he had closed up one of the moving picture shows in Wilmington, as it was showing on a Sunday evening, and when he came to find out it was for the benefit of the Homeopathic Hospital. However, after he agreed to attend church for several consecutive Sundays they let him come on to Dover. We will now hear from Dr. William H. Speer, the Mayor of Wilmington.

Dr. Speer then addressed the meeting on "Some Instances of Quackery."

**PRESIDENT MCDANIEL:** I think you will all agree that you have listened to a well-balanced program, and I hope you will go home tonight enlightened on some of the subjects in medicine.

Thank you for your attendance. We will now adjourn.

...The session adjourned at eleven o'clock...

October 10, 1934

## WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION

The meeting convened at ten twenty o'clock, President McDaniel presiding.

**PRESIDENT MCDANIEL:** I am sorry to start the last session of the meeting of the Medical Society of Delaware with such a small turnout, but we must get the program going, and I do not think it will be long before others will drift in.

The paper that is first scheduled is entitled "The Results of High Voltage X-ray Treatment in Metastatic Carcinoma of Bones," and will be given by Dr. George C. McElfatrick, of Wilmington.

Dr. McElfatrick presented his prepared paper, which was discussed by Drs. C. P. White, Ira Burns, R. W. Tomlinson, B. M. Allen, D. M. Gay, E. R. Mayerberg and Mrs. Marion Freeman.

**PRESIDENT MCDANIEL:** If there are no further questions, we will go on to the next paper by Dr. Douglas M. Gay, entitled "The Pathology of Bladder Tumors."

Dr. Gay presented his prepared paper, illustrated by slides, which was discussed by Drs. G. C. McElfatrick, R. W. Tomlinson and B. S. Vallett.

**PRESIDENT MCDANIEL:** Is there any further discussion on Dr. Gay's paper? If not, we will pass on to the next.

The next paper on the program is entitled "Nasal Accessory Sinuses from the Standpoint of the General Practitioner," to be given by Dr. Emil R. Mayerberg, of Wilmington.

Dr. Emil R. Mayerberg presented his prepared paper, which was discussed by Dr. E. R. Miller.

**PRESIDENT MCDANIEL:** We are fortunate in having with us as the essayist of the next paper, Dr. William Bates, Associate Professor of Surgery at the Post-Graduate School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, who will speak on "Faulty Body Mechanics a Factor Causing Diagnostic Errors." Dr. Bates!

**DR. WILLIAM BATES:** In the first place I want to express my appreciation for the invitation to be here. It is a subject that has been of a great deal of interest to me recently, during the past few years, and it has been a very important piece of work by my chief, Doctor Carnett, who has recently died. This is one of the first opportunities that I have had of carrying on what he felt was a message to the other medical men.

Dr. Bates then presented his prepared paper, which

was discussed by Drs. O. S. Allen, T. H. Davies and Hugo Heitefuss.

PRESIDENT MCDANIEL: The next order of business is the election of the President for the following year.

DR. G. W. K. FORREST: It is my very happy privilege this morning to recall to the minds of the members present the name of a man who has been neglected in the State Society.

I have been very active in the activities of the State Society for all this century. I became a member of the State Society shortly after my graduation in medicine, about '98, or '99, or thereabouts. In the early part of about 1904 or 1905 I became secretary of the State Society. I continued that office for twelve years, and then for some reason or other I was extended the extreme courtesy of being elected President of this Society.

During practically all that time Dr. Charles Peter White has been active not only in the State Society, but extremely active in the New Castle County Medical Society. I am sure I can say without contradiction that before Dr. White's inception as secretary of the New Castle County Medical Society we were not functioning so well. Our programs were not so very interesting, and it was rather difficult to obtain a quorum almost, but Dr. White did start a systematic plan of programs, which were continued during his secretaryship and continued afterwards, when he was elected President of the New Castle County Medical Society. That, I think, was the beginning of what has now become a very active, progressive New Castle County Medical Society. Gentlemen, I hope we can almost make it unanimous in selecting Dr. White as our next President.

...The nomination was seconded by several...

DR. E. R. MAYERBERG: I present the name and nominate Dr. Jerome D. Niles, of Townsend. The reason I do that is because (it is pretty difficult for me to have to do it) of my promise to do it. I am nominating a man in opposition to one that I have admired and respected for the past eighteen years since I first came in contact with him. I really dislike feeling that I should nominate somebody opposed to him, and I am not doing it in opposition to Dr. White. I present the name of Dr. Niles because I feel the real need this year of a man from New Castle county instead of from the city of Wilmington. In the first place, we have before us a legislative year, and if there is one thing that the average legislator hates it is anybody from the city of Wilmington; for some reason they would rather talk to somebody from the county. They talk the same language. I know from experience in the last two or three sessions of the Legislature that the men who have gotten the furthest before the Legislature have been men from outside the city of Wilmington.

New Castle county itself has not had a President for the past ten years. Dr. Dorsey Lewis, of Middletown, was the last man from outside of the city of Wilmington.

Dr. Niles is a past president of the New Castle County Society. He gave us one of the best years we have ever had in the history of that organization, as far as progress went. Dr. Niles has been on the Legislative Committee, and has headed that Committee of the State Society for the past two years, and he has done admirable work.

I feel, inasmuch as New Castle county has not been represented for a period of ten years, and inasmuch as we are facing a legislative year, that we need a young and active and progressive man who can answer the call at any time that he is needed. Mr. President, I hand you the name of Dr. Jerome D. Niles, of Townsend.

DR. ROBERT W. TOMLINSON: I would like to sec-

ond that nomination, not per se that I have any opposition to Dr. Charles P. White, because I don't think that any man of the medical profession of the state of Delaware has anything in his heart but the highest admiration for a man of such sterling character, who stands out preeminently before us. However, I do feel that the promise which was made to Jerry Niles at the last convocation of this Society in Lewes, when he withdrew when an attempt was made to nominate him for the incumbency of President of this organization in favor of His Honor, the Mayor, Dr. Speer, should be kept. We made a promise to him at that time that when this thing was brought up again we would be loyal to him and manifest our allegiance. I think this Society has got to stick by its word.

DR. CHIPMAN: I move that the nominations be closed.

DR. MACCOLLUM: I second that motion.

...The motion was put to a vote and carried...

DR. TARUMIANZ: I move we have a secret ballot on it.

...The motion was seconded by several, and carried...

PRESIDENT MCDANIEL: I would like to appoint Dr. Harold Springer and Dr. I. W. Mayerberg, as tellers.

...The ballots were passed out and voting took place...

PRESIDENT MCDANIEL: Gentlemen, according to the count of the tellers there are 31 votes for Jerome D. Niles and 25 for Charles P. White. I, therefore, declare Dr. Niles the President of the Medical Society of Delaware for the year 1935.

DR. CHARLES P. WHITE: I move that we make that unanimous.

DR. FORREST: I second that motion.

...The motion was put to a vote and was carried...

PRESIDENT MCDANIEL: Dr. Niles, will you please come up here?

...The audience arose and applauded...

PRESIDENT-ELECT NILES: This is one time in my life perhaps when I am at a loss to say much of any consequence. I want to say my opponent is one of the finest men in this state, and has been one of my best friends for most of my life. I have known him ever since I was a very young man.

As President of this Society I am going to endeavor to correct some of the things I have heard discussed, particularly at this year's meeting. One of these is the attendance we have had here. It has been somewhat criticized because there has not been a greater attendance. I don't know why it is. The programs have been most marvelous, and the President's and Secretary's efforts this year could not be surpassed. You had everything here that would draw your attention and cause you to come here and take an interest in this Society.

You must remember that the Medical Society of Delaware is a monument that represents the medical profession of Delaware. Our legislation and our standards of medicine are the keystones of this monument, and this keystone can only be kept from decay by the enthusiastic co-operation of every member of this Society.

A keen watchfulness of our legislation is necessary for the continuance of our organization, and therefore I will promise you that I will give every bit that there is in me to the duties I am supposed to perform, and I ask you, in the same breath, to co-operate with me in every detail.

If there ever was an important time in the history of medicine, it is right now. All over this universe there has been a great deal of worry as to the future of medicine, and this can only be combatted, and our structure can only be sustained by co-operation from



every decent, legitimate medical man of this state and this country.

I thank you!

DR. MACCOLLUM: May I make a motion? The House of Delegates selected Wilmington as the next meeting place. I would like to make a motion that the meeting place for the next State Medical Society meeting be changed to Middletown.

PRESIDENT-ELECT NILES: That was settled.

SECRETARY SPEER: The report of the House of Delegates was approved by the entire body yesterday morning.

DR. MACCOLLUM: Can it be changed here now?

PRESIDENT-ELECT NILES: It was discussed before the House of Delegates, and the report was approved the next morning that we should meet at Wilmington.

SECRETARY SPEER: At the meeting of the House of Delegates it was suggested that we go to Middletown, but that motion fell when the prior motion that we go to Wilmington was carried. That report was approved yesterday morning in open meeting.

DR. MACCOLLUM: Then my motion is not in order at this time?

PRESIDENT-ELECT NILES: No.

If there is no further business to come before the meeting I declare the One Hundred and Forty-Fifth Annual Session of the Medical Society of Delaware adjourned.

The session adjourned at one five o'clock.

## MEDICAL SOCIETY OF DELAWARE TRANSACTIONS: HOUSE OF DELEGATES

October 8, 1934

The meeting of the House of Delegates of the Medical Society of Delaware convened at eight-forty o'clock, in the New State House, Dover, Delaware, Dr. Joseph S. McDaniel, President of the Society, presiding.

PRESIDENT MCDANIEL: The meeting will be called to order.

The first order of business will be the roll call by the secretary.

...Secretary Speer called the roll...

SECRETARY SPEER: Mr. President, there are vacancies of six delegates in New Castle County, one in Kent, and two in Sussex.

PRESIDENT MCDANIEL: There are some of the alternates present.

DR. T. H. DAVIES (Wilmington): My name was not read.

DR. J. P. WALES (Wilmington): Dr. Davies is a delegate.

SECRETARY SPEER: Appointed by whom?

DR. J. P. WALES: Appointed by the President of the New Castle Medical Society at the last meeting.

SECRETARY SPEER: He did not notify me that such was the case.

DR. J. P. WALES (Wilmington): He was appointed at the last meeting to replace Dr. Tomlinson.

DR. I. W. MAYERBERG (Dover): I am supposed to be a delegate from Kent County.

SECRETARY SPEER: I have not, as secretary of the State Society, been so notified.

DR. J. P. WALES: I think that as long as both of these men have been told by the presidents of their county societies that they are to be delegates, they should be accepted as such.

SECRETARY SPEER: It is not sufficient that they be notified, but the secretary of the State Society should also be notified. However, I am perfectly willing to go along and accept them if the other members of the House of Delegates will permit it.

DR. HAROLD SPRINGER (Wilmington): I move that Dr. Davies be accepted as a delegate from New Castle County in place of Dr. Peter W. Tomlinson.

DR. J. P. WALES: I second that motion.

...The motion was put to a vote, and was carried.

PRESIDENT MCDANIEL: Dr. T. H. Davies is a delegate from New Castle County.

DR. I. J. MACCOLLUM (Wyoming): I move that Dr. I. W. Mayerberg be accepted by the House of Delegates as a delegate from Kent County.

SECRETARY SPEER: In whose place?

DR. MACCOLLUM: He was elected because we were of the opinion that there were enough members in our County Society to entitle us to another delegate. We were informed that Kent County Medical Society was entitled to another delegate other than the ones we have already.

DR. W. E. BIRD (Wilmington): The directory page of the Journal has been carrying the delegates from Kent County for some months back as Drs. James, MacCollum and Mayerberg, so that would seem to eliminate the necessity of a vote on Dr. Mayerberg.

SECRETARY SPEER: I have a February number of the Journal in which the delegates from Kent are listed as Drs. C. J. Prickett and I. J. MacCollum. I have never been notified as secretary of the State Society of any change in that.

DR. BIRD: In the issues later than that, April or May, I believe this change was noted. You don't happen to have the September JOURNAL with you, do you?

SECRETARY SPEER: No.

DR. BIRD: On the back of the page where we have the habit of printing the President's physiognomy, there is the list as sent to THE JOURNAL. You should have official word of any change, of course. Therefore, in view of your not having been notified by the President of the County Society I withdraw my remarks as to the necessity for a motion.

DR. MACCOLLUM: I agree that the secretary of the State Society should be notified, or in lieu of that that it should be decided by the House of Delegates themselves whether or not to accept a delegate from a County Society. Therefore, I renew my motion that Dr. I. W. Mayerberg be seated as a delegate from Kent County.

DR. HAROLD SPRINGER: In whose place?

DR. C. J. PRICKETT (Smyrna): I have been a delegate for the past three years. My term ran out last year. I was delegate last year for the last time. Dr. I. W. Mayerberg was elected at the regular meeting of the Kent County Society, in about December, I think it was, in my place. Dr. Mayerberg is the delegate instead of myself. I second Dr. MacCollum's motion.

PRESIDENT MCDANIEL: Inasmuch as there is some contention about Dr. Mayerberg officially being a delegate, I will accept Dr. MacCollum's motion, and we will vote on it.

...The motion was put and carried...

PRESIDENT MCDANIEL: Dr. Mayerberg is seated as a delegate from Kent County, in Dr. Prickett's place.

DR. I. W. MAYERBERG: I understood at our last meeting, since we had a sufficient number of men in our Medical Society to call for another delegate, that Dr. Prickett was re-elected to be the fourth delegate from Kent County.

PRESIDENT MCDANIEL: You don't have a sufficient number to warrant four delegates.

DR. I. W. MAYERBERG: I understood that was so.

SECRETARY SPEER: Kent county still has one absentee. Drs. I. W. Mayerberg and MacCollum are present and accepted as delegates.

DR. BIRD: I nominate Dr. Prickett to be seated as

a delegate from Kent County in the place and stead of Dr. O. V. James.

DR. T. H. DAVIES: I second that motion.

...The motion was put to a vote and was carried.

PRESIDENT MCDANIEL: Dr. Prickett is seated as a delegate from Kent County in place of Dr. O. V. James.

SECRETARY SPEER: We have all the delegates from Sussex, but no alternates. Does Dr. Wood know who the alternates are? Is there nobody here from Sussex but you?

DR. G. V. WOOD (Millsboro): Nobody else.

DR. J. W. BASTIAN (Wilmington): Ten delegates constitute a quorum for new business. Time is running along. We have some alternates here from Wilmington. It makes no difference what part of the state they are from. As long as we have ten delegates we can go ahead and do business.

SECRETARY SPEER: There are five vacancies in the New Castle County delegation and five New Castle alternates here.

PRESIDENT MCDANIEL: Then that is all right, as long as five alternates are present, and we have only five vacancies to fill.

SECRETARY SPEER: Dr. B. M. Allen, Dr. J. W. Butler, Dr. I. L. Chipman, Dr. Dorsey Lewis and Dr. E. R. Mayerberg: they are the only five here so they have to make up the deficit.

DR. MACCOLLUM: I will nominate Dr. Wood to fill Dr. Beebe's place from Sussex County.

SECRETARY SPEER: Dr. Wood is already a delegate.

DR. J. W. BASTIAN: Do I understand we have not ten members? There are six already here from New Castle County that are delegates. Then we have at least three alternates and we have three from Kent County.

DR. BIRD: As I understand you, is it a fact that these alternates are all seated now?

SECRETARY SPEER: Yes; the House now consists of: President, Joseph S. McDaniel; First Vice-President, Paul R. Smith; Second Vice-President, E. L. Stambaugh; Secretary, W. H. Speer; Treasurer, A. L. Heck; Councilor, Lewis Booker; Delegates from New Castle County, B. M. Allen, J. W. Bastian, J. W. Butler, W. E. Bird, I. L. Chipman, A. L. Heck, D. W. Lewis, E. R. Mayerberg, L. S. Parsons, M. I. Samuels, H. L. Springer, Joseph P. Wales, T. H. Davies; Delegates from Kent, I. J. MacCollum, I. W. Mayerberg, C. J. Prickett; Delegates from Sussex, G. V. Wood, R. C. Beebe.

DR. BIRD: Then we are organized, and we have more than a quorum, so I move we proceed with the order of business.

DR. SPRINGER: I second that motion.

...The motion was put to a vote and carried.

PRESIDENT MCDANIEL: As long as a quorum is present, we will declare the House of Delegates open.

Next order of business is the reading of the minutes of the last meeting.

DR. BIRD: I move the reading of the minutes be dispensed with as they have already been printed in THE JOURNAL.

DR. SPRINGER: I second that motion.

...The motion was put to a vote and was carried.

PRESIDENT MCDANIEL: The next order of business is the appointment of a Nominating Committee, as follows: Dr. T. H. Davies, from New Castle; Dr. I. J. MacCollum, from Kent, and Dr. G. V. Wood, from Sussex.

Will these gentlemen please retire and consider the nominations?

We will now have the report of the President, according to the printed program.

### Report of the President

As far as a report is concerned, I have nothing more to say than the message included in my letter to THE JOURNAL this month.

I have been able to visit the New Castle Society several times, and congratulate them on the very interesting and instructive meetings. The attendance was fine, the programs excellent.

I was only able to visit the Sussex County Society once, but found a large attendance and interesting program. This meeting was to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of Dr. Orr's practice, a wonderful record for one of our fraternity.

Our mid-year meeting was well attended at the Hotel Richardson, Dover, in February, and we were fortunate in having with us then Dr. Henry D. Jump, of Philadelphia, who spoke on "Intravenous Medication," and Dr. Harold Jones, of Philadelphia, who spoke on "Anemias." We had a good attendance. I think the next president should keep these mid-year meetings in mind.

As I said before, there was nothing in the medical line to be attended to during the special session of the Legislature the past month. However, with it all I am sure we have progressed, and I congratulate the Medical Society of Delaware on the work they have done.

I also take this opportunity to thank the officers and members for their co-operation in all of the activities that have been undertaken during the past year.

We will now have the report of the Secretary.

...Secretary Speer read his report as follows:

### Report of the Secretary

In submitting my report to you, I will take up first the matters dealing with the major organization of the medical profession, namely, The American Medical Association.

The business transacted with them during the year has been in form of correspondence, with two exceptions. First, the attendance of our delegate, Dr. James Beebe, to the Convention in Cleveland and secondly, my visit, accompanied by Dr. Bird, the editor of our state JOURNAL, to Chicago at the combined meeting of all state secretaries and the editors of all state journals. The report of Dr. Beebe's visit we will hear from him. The meeting in Chicago which I attended was instructive and pointed out to me a great many problems which the profession in other states has to contend with, but from which we are free, due mainly, I believe, to our limited size. These problems are too numerous to mention here, as they do not concern us. I want to say here that our own editor, Dr. Bird, read a very worth-while paper on the "Some Problems of a State Editor." To my mind, and to the mind of nearly everyone present, it was as important and as instructive as any paper read. Dr. Bird received a great "hand" and favorable commendation from everyone.

The correspondence referred, in a great number of instances, to what is being done in this state in regard to different matters. These I answered myself; in some cases I replied to the letters after consultation with those informed on the subject at hand.

Some of the correspondence referred to bills pending in the Congress and were answered along the lines requested. Other correspondence was of routine nature.

The next thing in order was the arrangement in conjunction with the Kent County Committee on Arrangements of the State Program for this present Convention. I hope it meets with the approval of all. One of the obstacles was the fact that nearly all of

the large drug and instrument companies informed us that their budget for advertising did not include exhibiting at Conventions.

One particular thing was a letter from a group of physicians in New York who were sponsoring a great number, over two hundred, physicians who had left Germany and wanted to be placed here. They had a great number of representative members in this profession on their membership, and the letter said that what they intended to do was to put a few doctors here, and a few doctors there, and it also stated that they had done that in New York to the extent that they did not feel they could place any more.

I replied by saying that I did not feel that we in Delaware cared to place any of those men, and that I was personally not in agreement on the thing. I asked them what they thought the reaction would be in foreign countries if a group of American physicians went over and said, "We would like to practice in your country without any examination." I had no reply from them as to whether they were of opinion American doctors could do it or not.

Among the miscellaneous things which have come into the office are letters asking the Society to sponsor certain schemes and lectures. In each instance, I informed the correspondent that as a Society we were not interested. One of these letters was from "The Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced Foreign Physicians." I replied by informing them that we were "over-doctored" in Delaware now and advised that we did not care to sponsor any of their men.

One of them was to sponsor a German lecturer who was going through the country lecturing on sex subjects. He wanted so much advertising and he wanted so much money guaranteed before he would go to the different towns and states to lecture. I considered it was a racket and that this man was merely trying to make some money, so I told them that as a Society we were not interested.

A communication received from both the American Medical Association and the Illinois State Medical Society inclosed a resolution, a copy of which I am submitting for action.

The Committee on Economics of this Society had two meetings to confer with the Relief on "fees." As you all know, our Relief Commission ceased to exist as a State Organization in April, and therefore, all of our actions were cancelled.

The work on the Program for this Convention was started early and I hope that all are satisfied with it. We at first decided that an evening meeting would not be attempted; but two weeks ago our President thought that it would be to the best interests of the profession for such a meeting to be placed on our program, and it was arranged for accordingly.

I want to thank everyone for his co-operation, as this office cannot function properly unless each and every member takes an active part when asked to do so. Your secretary is only too willing to aid you in every way that he can.

During the present year we have not had to prosecute anyone for illegal practice. During the next year, which will be a legislative one, I wish to admonish each member of the profession to be on the alert for any legislation which might be contradictory to the profession as a whole. And if any such matter arises, please inform the office of the secretary at once.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM H. SPEER.

PRESIDENT MCDANIEL: We will now have the report of the Treasurer.

Treasurer Heck presented his report as follows:

### Report of the Treasurer

#### GENERAL FUND

January 1st, 1934—Balance forwarded .....\$337.31

#### Receipts

Dues, New Castle County (129) ..\$645.00  
Dues, Kent County (27) ..... 135.00  
Dues, Sussex County (28) ..... 140.00  
Dividends: Bank Stock ..... 56.00

Total ..... 976.00

Total .....\$1,313.31

#### Disbursements

Subscriptions to Journal ..... 386.00  
Secretary's Supplies ..... 45.02  
Badges for annual Session ..... 17.00  
Lawyers' fees, stenographic work. 130.00  
Medical Defense Fund ..... 184.00  
Flowers ..... 23.50  
A. M. A. Directory ..... 12.00

797.52

October 8th, 1934—Balance on Hand .... \$515.79

#### DEFENSE FUND

January 1st, 1934—Balance forwarded .. \$3,003.47

#### Receipts

Dues, per capita ..... 184.00  
Interest on Deposits ..... 111.95

295.95

October 8, 1934—Balance on hand .... \$3,299.42

Respectfully submitted,

A. L. HECK.

In explanation of the item "Lawyers' Fees, Stenographic Work \$130," Dr. Heck said:

I might say that that item was ordered paid by the special meeting of the House of Delegates at Farnhurst in 1933, and should have been paid last year.

DR. E. R. MAYERBERG: I move that the report of the Treasurer be accepted and filed.

DR. BIRD: That has to be audited by the Council, doesn't it?

PRESIDENT MCDANIEL: Yes.

DR. I. L. CHIPMAN (Wilmington): I would like to call attention to the fact that there should be an auditing committee appointed at this time.

SECRETARY SPEER: The auditing committee is set by the By-Laws.

PRESIDENT MCDANIEL: Report of the Councilors! Dr. Booker appears to be the only one here.

#### Report of the Councilors

DR. LEWIS BOOKER (New Castle): There has been no business before the Councilors this last year, Mr. President.

PRESIDENT MCDANIEL: Report of the Committee on Scientific Work!

#### Report of the Scientific Committee

SECRETARY SPEER: Mr. President, as stated in my report as Secretary, the work of the scientific program was begun early in the spring, and we tried to have the program marked with the appearance of our own members to as great an extent as we could. We tried to give you a balanced program, and I think that we have been able to do this, and that all interests of the different sections of the profession have been represented.

PRESIDENT MCDANIEL: Report of the Committee on Public Policy and Legislation, Dr. J. B. Niles!

#### Report of the Committee on Legislation

DR. J. B. NILES (Townsend): There is nothing to be reported by the Public Policy and Legislation Committee.

PRESIDENT MCDANIEL: Report of the Committee on Publication!

Dr. W. Edwin Bird read his report as follows:



## Report of the Publication Committee

As heretofore, we transmit herewith the report of the Publication Committee in two sections: (1) that of the Editor, and (2) that of the Business Manager.

## REPORT OF THE EDITOR

1. We are nearing the end of the sixth year of the New Series, and despite the continued economic distress we have maintained a journal of the same size and character as we did when times were better.

2. We have printed all the transactions of this Society, together with some of those read before the county societies, as well as some that were contributed. We reiterate our plea that our members send us more contributions of a scientific nature.

3. We also request that our members keep us advised of the personal items of interest that occur; we are lacking in personal and hospital items, as compared with the other journals.

4. The relations within the Committee remain most cordial. The new Secretary has been very cooperative. Also, during the year there has been a necessary change in our printers. We deem it only fair to state that our new printers, the Star Publishing Company, have been giving us an excellent service.

5. We attended the Annual Conference of Secretaries and Editors at the A. M. A. headquarters in Chicago last month, where we read a paper entitled "Some Problems of a State Medical Editor," which was well received and generously discussed.

6. We continue to show a small financial profit for the year's operations. This is due to the fact that no salaries are paid to the editorial or business staff. The report of the Business Manager will give the exact figures.

Respectfully submitted,

W. EDWIN BIRD.

DR. BIRD: Dr. Tarumianz asked me if I would present his part of the report.

Dr. Bird read the prepared report of the Business Manager of the Delaware State Medical Journal, as follows:

## REPORT OF THE BUSINESS MANAGER

September 25, 1933 to October 8th, 1934

Checking account, Sept. 25, 1933	\$ 199.90
Savings account, Sept. 25, 1933	3,732.16
	<u>3,932.06</u>

## Receipts

Advertisements*	\$1,951.28
Subscriptions, Medical Society members	386.00
Subscriptions, others	8.00
Rebate from American Medical Association	57.92
Rebate on cuts	10.18
Total receipts	<u>\$2,413.38</u>

\*In addition to this, \$28.00 was received from Cann Bros. for their advertisement, through deduction from their monthly bill.

## Disbursements

Printing and mailing Journal	\$1,722.70
Miscellaneous postage	10.00
Envelopes and letterheads printed	44.50
Notary fees	1.50
Membership, American Editors' Association	21.00
Stenographic services	74.00
Reprints	20.30
Editorial expenses	25.00
Cuts	107.77
Repairing cuts	6.12
Binding Journals	6.00
Tax on checks	1.00
	<u>\$2,039.89</u>

Operating balance	\$373.49
Interest on savings acct.	114.44

	<u>487.93</u>	<u>487.93</u>
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Total, October 8th, 1934	\$4,419.99
In savings account, Wil. Trust Co.	4,046.60
In checking account, Wil. Trust Co.	<u>373.39</u>

Total balance	\$4,419.99
Still due from July, August and September advertisements, approximately	<u>231.00</u>

## Summary for Five Years, Ten Months

January, 1929 to October 8th, 1934

## Receipts

Advertisements	\$12,946.07
Subscriptions, Medical Society members	2,074.00
Subscriptions, others	230.00
Rebates from American Medical Association	582.31
Rebates on cuts	54.78
Sample copies	7.80
	<u>\$15,894.96</u>

Interest on savings account	379.43
	<u>\$16,274.39</u>

	<u>\$16,274.39</u>	<u>\$16,274.39</u>
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## Disbursements

Printing and mailing	10,564.41
Miscellaneous postage	55.80
Stationery	274.13
Notary fees	5.25
Stenographic services	360.86
Membership, American Editors' Association	99.00
Membership, Periodical Publishers' Institute	10.00
Reprints	20.30
Binding Journals	27.00
Tax on checks	1.84
Convention expenses	150.00
Editorial expenses	37.00
Repairing cuts	6.12
Cuts	107.77
Editors' convention	134.92
	<u>\$11,854.40</u>

	<u>\$11,854.40</u>	<u>\$11,854.40</u>
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	<u>\$4,419.99</u>
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Respectfully submitted,

M. A. TARUMIANZ.

DR. E. R. MAYERBERG (Wilmington): I move the Publication Committee's report be accepted and filed. I also move that the House of Delegates give this Committee a rising vote of thanks for the excellent work they have done throughout the year and for THE JOURNAL that they put out, which is comparable to any put out by any state society in the country, notwithstanding the difference in size of the states.

DR. BASTIAN: I second that motion.

...The motion was adopted by the members arising amid applause...

PRESIDENT MCDANIEL: The report of the Committee on Medical Education by Dr. E. R. Mayerberg!

Dr. E. R. Mayerberg presented his report as follows:

## Report of the Committee on Medical Education

In spite of increased requirements for admission to class "A" Medical Schools, and raising of medical standards in all of the states of the Union, there continues to be an ever increasing and unlimited number of physicians going out into practice each year.

There is a surplus of twenty-five thousand today. This estimate is the official American Medical Association's figure, based upon the population of the country in ratio to the number of physicians in practice.

The medical colleges are limiting their classes and each year finds them with long waiting lists. They can and do hand pick their students, but even so they are graduating more than the country can absorb.

Many of the students who cannot meet the requirements of American colleges are going abroad to study, and many of them are returning to this country and are succeeding in locating in many states where they do not have laws as stringent as the Delaware laws, which bar graduates of foreign schools.

When there is an excess of a class of workers or professional people of any sort it means ultimately a lowering of standards, cut-throat competition, and a loss of respect from the public. It means that if we continue to have men and women dumped into the medical field that we will eventually be headed for state medicine, and the irony of it will be that medicine will beg for it.

In every large city in this country today there are hundreds of professional men of all types and classes driving taxicabs, working as waiters and cleaning streets, and a large portion of them are physicians.

It is time to do something before it is too late, and before the practice of medicine is reduced to a mere trade.

Our medical college requirements should be still further raised, and the classes should be reduced by half so as to attack the evil at its source.

The supply or birth rate far exceeds the death rate. We need a medical birth control.

Our own state has reached a point of saturation. We have a good supply of regulars from recognized colleges, and an over abundance of irregulars. If we try to absorb many more we will have to face the keenest kind of competition, which will produce a cutting of fees, non-professional acts, and even charlatanism. We will degenerate into a position little higher than that occupied by the quacks.

Our good roads, better methods of transportation, easy accessibility to good hospitals in all parts of the state, mean that the people of our state have ample medical protection.

There has been no increase in the population of this state in the past ten years. In fact, there has been a decrease, but in spite of that we have about a third more physicians practicing in Delaware than we had ten years ago.

Where are we headed?

In 1931 fifteen were admitted to practice, by examination, and 5 by reciprocity, a total of 20. In 1932 eighteen took the examination and fourteen passed; twelve were admitted by reciprocity. In 1933 twelve were admitted. In 1934 there were forty-three applicants, but only nineteen were permitted to take the examination and twelve passed.

There is a general feeling throughout this great land that Delaware has not been touched by the depression, and that our state is overflowing with milk, honey and gold, hence the flocking of physicians to this State.

Your committee feels that while all this may seem like an economic question, it is at the same time of vital importance to everyone of us. The time has come when we must protect ourselves. If the recommendations we are about to make seem daring and are not possible under existing laws, let us make provisions for changing the laws.

We recommend that the Medical Society urge the leaders of the American Medical Association to exert every effort to improve the standards of all medical colleges, that a drastic reduction in the number of stu-

dents be made, and that all State Boards stiffen the examinations. For our own state we recommend that our Examining Boards and our Medical Council be asked to give fair but rigid tests, and that each candidate be personally interviewed by the members of each Board in general session, weeks before the examinations are given so that the members of the Boards will have the opportunity to study the appearance and general qualities of each candidate. This survey of the applicants should have as much to do with passing the test as the written examination.

Our medical practice act is so liberally constructed that it gives the Medical Council and the Examining Boards wide discretionary powers. No person can take the examination now unless he has the approval of the Medical Council. All that is needed is a little tightening up and a free exercise of the Council's discretionary rights.

We recommend that reciprocity be discontinued with other states indefinitely.

We recommend that State Board Examinations be held less frequently.

We feel that under the present condition of saturation once every other year would be often enough for examinations to be held, and we recommend that the Medical Council make a yearly survey and if there has been no material reduction in the number of physicians in the state that they announce in the medical journals that no examinations will be held this year or next year or next, etc., until at the discretion of the Council it is really necessary to admit more Doctors into the state.

These measures are drastic we know, but if we are to prevent an overcrowding followed by degeneration of the medical profession in Delaware, we must take measures now before it is too late.

Respectfully submitted,

EMIL R. MAYERBERG.

DR. HAROLD SPRINGER: Let me make a comment about this excellent report of Dr. Mayerberg's. As Secretary of the Medical Council I suppose I am more or less qualified to speak somewhat on this subject.

I want to say, first of all, I think it is a very excellent report, and I cannot think of any part of it with which I do not agree. There is no doubt about the fact that we will have to do something to keep from being overcrowded here. Of course these recommendations as made by Dr. Mayerberg, most of them the Medical Council under our present act cannot carry through.

There is another very important thing about them: All of the members of the Medical Examining Board are smarting a little bit—I know I am—because we were approached by a great many of the members of the medical profession to stiffen up this last examination, which we did in two or three ways. We have to comply with the law and take a man who can qualify under our law, of course. We stiffened up our examination a little bit. They were all fair, but we made two new rules particularly, which I think we have a perfect right to do under the laws of the state, at least the Chief Justice said we had. One was that every man had to obtain an average of 75 per cent in every branch, which is rather a difficult thing to do. The other one was that we wouldn't take anybody by reciprocity until he had practiced two years in the state from which he was originally licensed.

Now that brought a lot of criticism on us, of course, but the most difficult part for us to bear, and the part that we smarted about, was that some of the very members of the Society who had asked us to tighten this thing up were the very ones who criticized us after we had done so because certain of their friends did not get through.

If we are going to tighten this thing up the profession has to back up the Medical Examining Board, or else we cannot get away with it. We have a pretty good Medical Practice Act, and, as Dr. Mayerberg pointed out, the Council have quite liberal powers. Naturally we have to make a reciprocity arrangement because if we are going to reciprocate with other states we have to have a similar requirement to theirs in regard to reciprocity. For instance, the District of Columbia has two years, New York has five years, some states have none, five states won't take anybody under reciprocity, while still others have one year.

Under our present Medical Practice Act we have to take anybody who applies that is qualified, but I think we had something like ten or twelve who applied for reciprocity and we only took one. I think we made a mistake probably in taking him, but he had practiced in some place for a number of years, and we had no way that we could turn him down. However, if we had had the authority to scrutinize all of these people, and if they didn't meet with our judgment, to turn them down, I think probably we could have turned him down, too.

As to the examination, there was not a single man who failed that did not fail in anywhere from three to five branches, yet we had considerable criticism. We can make this thing hard enough, the Medical Council, if the profession will only back us up. I want to say again that I certainly enjoyed that report, and I agree with Dr. Mayerberg.

DR. BIRD: I would like to ask Dr. Springer if, in view of his approval of the report, which would involve changes in the Act, he was prepared to go before the Legislature with some proposition. Do you think it is a feasible thing to do? The Legislature meets in January; and if you think it is feasible, I consider it would be your Board that would be the one that should get the Bill together.

DR. SPRINGER: It is a thing that we will have to be very careful about because I understand that the culs are preparing themselves with a great deal of effort and energy, and also money, to make their foothold stronger. We have really a very good Medical Practice Act, but if we could change it, for instance, in some of these ways, to hold a meeting only when we thought it would be necessary, that would be a great help. If you could give the Medical Council or the individual Boards, as they now stand, the authority to scrutinize every applicant, I think those two things would serve a great purpose because the other things we can handle pretty well. However, if we are going to change the Medical Practice Act in a great many other ways, I think I would be rather against it, because there will be a series of dickering and trading, and I am afraid we will spoil the Act; but those two or three little things that I have outlined would help.

Another thing we could do would be to raise the fee requirement. Instead of charging \$50 for reciprocity, if we would charge \$100, I think that would keep a lot out. For examination, instead of charging \$10, if we charged \$25, that would keep a lot out. They think this is a great place. We had over forty applicants last year; I think we took about 18. Already now for the December meeting I think there are about 25 who have applied, foreign graduates and all kinds. Of course, we say we cannot take foreign graduates because we claim we have no way to check their credentials; but it is getting worse all the time.

DR. BASTIAN: I move the report be accepted.

DR. SPRINGER: I second the motion.

...The motion was put to a vote and was carried...

PRESIDENT MCDANIEL: Report of the Committee

on Hospitals, Dr. Stanley Worden and Dr. Richard Beebe, who was appointed in the place of Dr. Marshall, and Dr. John Pierson.

DR. I. W. MAYERBERG: I have been requested by Dr. Worden to give this to the Secretary.

PRESIDENT MCDANIEL: I ask that the Secretary read the report.

Secretary Speer read the prepared report of the Committee on Hospitals, as follows:

#### Report of the Committee on Hospitals

It was necessary to alter the original composition of the Committee due to the illness of Dr. Samuel Marshall and the person appointed in his place was Dr. Richard Beebe. The committee held three meetings with full attendance at each. There was some question as to the scope of the Committee's work, but we decided to use the reports of previous surveys as a guide to our activities. In this place it might be fitting to question whether it should be within the province of this particular Committee to inquire into other phases of hospital functionings than the purely physical side. There are such questions as staff composition and relationship between the lay boards and the staff, and, in general, the more human angle of hospital activities. Another suggestion of your Committee is that, in the future, it be so organized as to provide for hold-over members. This, we feel, might work for better continuity of effort.

HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, Wilmington, Delaware. Bed capacity, 165; internes, 6.

This hospital is a new fireproof structure with adequate provisions for fire escapes. In general this Committee feels that it is excellently equipped and properly appointed. The 1933 recommendations were: First: the continuance of the present policy of improving the departments of the institution with emphasis on social service. This is being done. Second: resident pathologist or more intimate contact with the consulting pathologist. The consulting pathologist visits the hospital regularly and there is adequate pathologic service. The only specific suggestion this Committee has to make is that more space be provided for the out-patient service.

DELAWARE HOSPITAL, Wilmington, Delaware. Bed capacity, 200; internes, 6.

The 1933 recommendations have not been complied with, with the exception of alterations in the operating room suite. The institution is apparently deferring major improvements, the necessity of which they are fully aware because of the projected new building plan. The likelihood of this program being carried out in the near future seems doubtful, and this Committee feels strongly that the recommendations previously made should be complied with, this particularly in relationship to the autopsy room, the question of fire escapes, first stage or accessory delivery room. In addition we cannot criticize too strongly the method of storage of the patient records, at present these are stored on open wooden shelves.

WILMINGTON GENERAL HOSPITAL, Wilmington, Delaware. Bed capacity, 110; internes, 3.

This hospital is relatively new and has modern and full equipment. The 1933 recommendations referred to the inadequacy of the children's ward. No change has been made. Second: the use of the same room for gynecology and urology. This has been improved. Third: a delivery room separate from the operating room. There has been no change here and the present Committee also feels strongly that such provisions should be made. Fourth: a nurse whose duties would be solely in the nursery. This change has been made. Fifth: increase of ward beds. No change. Sixth: condemnation of the practice of having nurses do some routine laboratory work. The laboratory equipment is



good and this Committee joins with that of 1933 in condemning the practice of entrusting the laboratory work to the student nurses. We feel that the hospital needs more ward beds, that the practice of mixing the white and Negro races in the ward should be discontinued, that the obstetrical unit should be rearranged, and that the nurses' activities should be confined to nursing duties. This last obviously requires greater technician services in the laboratory.

ST. FRANCIS, Wilmington, Delaware. Bed capacity, 75; internes, 3.

This hospital has a very active out-patient service and its quarters are distinctly crowded. Further the dispensaries are without direct supervision of a staff member. This, we feel, is an improper practice and could readily be corrected. Specific recommendations are either a larger or more minor operating room space be provided, that the scrub-up room be placed closer to the operating room, that a special obstetrical department be installed, that treatment rooms be provided on each floor to be used for no other purpose. At present the dressing carriages are kept in the rooms for bed pan disposal. The hospital in general is quite crowded and apparently is functioning under difficulty not of their own seeking. The records were found to be in excellent condition.

BRANDYWINE SANITARIUM, Marshallton, Delaware. Capacity, main building, 81; children's building; physicians, 3 full time.

The children's building has been open since the last inspection and is at present not completely filled although this is not due to lack of readiness on the part of the institution. The children's building is quite modern and every provision has been made for the care of youthful tuberculosis. We have no recommendation to make in connection with this building. The main building is woefully inadequate both to meet the needs of tuberculosis in the state and to meet the needs of the patients that have been crowded into its walls. Originally designed to accommodate forty-eight patients, it now accommodates twice that number. The toilet facilities, wash stands, diet kitchen, are all services that are being stretched to their utmost in an effort to accommodate a larger number of patients than that for which they are designed. The hospital needs interior painting, the fire escapes are inadequate, the elevator is antiquated and we feel there should be some provision for recreation space for patients of this type. This Committee strongly urges that representation be made in an effort to provide proper care at least for the patients now in the Sanitarium.

DELAWARE COLONY FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED, Stockley, Delaware. Present census, 365; physician visits daily.

The capacity of the institution has increased fifty since last year. This Committee was much impressed by this hospital. It feels that the administration is vigorously active in its effort to improve its facilities and provide good care for its charges. It is suggested that the services of a resident physician with psychiatric training might lead to a classification of the residents with the possibility of a greater percentage of rehabilitation. The infirmary, itself, has adequate facilities for an institution of this character. Surgical cases, cases requiring x-ray, are taken to a near by general hospital.

DELAWARE STATE HOSPITAL, Farnhurst, Delaware.

This Committee did not enter into detailed inspection of this hospital since it felt that the profession in general is well acquainted with the present circumstances and the needs of the institution. We did, however, inspect the new unit installed in the reconditioned New Castle County Almshouse. This is being used as a receiving ward accommodating some eighty

patients. Elaborate changes have been made to fit the old building for its present needs. Specifically we can urge the addition of a children's building since the present method forced upon the administration of caring for children upon the adult wards is very objectionable.

WELFARE HOME, Smyrna, Delaware.

Present population 333, which is one hundred over capacity. Forty to fifty patients confined to beds. Only one physician, who also acts as the administrative head of the institution. We feel this is quite inadequate. This hospital is only getting under way. At present the laboratory is not functioning and there is no x-ray equipment. A surgeon visits the hospital on call, as do several medical men. There is only one elevator in the building. Recreation facilities are inadequate, other than a building wide system of radio outlets. This Committee questions the economic wisdom of installing complete obstetrical facilities and the allotment of such space for a type of service that averages one and one-third patient per month.

KENT GENERAL HOSPITAL, Dover, Delaware. Capacity, 39; interne, 1.

The 1933 recommendations have not been met with the exception of painting and redecorating. This painting has been steadily carried forward. The hospital has acquired a mobile x-ray unit since the last inspection. This Committee specifically recommends: First: continuation of the efforts to improve the outward appearances of the hospital. Second: more outside fire escapes are urgently needed. Third: the reorganization of the facilities for the delivery room. At present there is no running water in the delivery room or nursery. The records have been greatly improved due to the activity of the interne.

MILFORD EMERGENCY HOSPITAL. Capacity, 39; internes, none.

Other than the constant effort to maintain the hospital through the medium of painting, improved flooring and draperies no specific improvements have been made since last year. In view of the fact that the management is actively engaged in a plan for new quarters this Committee has failed to make specific recommendations relating to the plant itself; however, we feel that the hospital needs a mobile x-ray unit and we question the wisdom of the method that provides for the technician taking the patients' history. We also feel that a bed pan sterilizer is badly needed.

BEEBE HOSPITAL, Lewes, Delaware. Bed capacity, 65; internes, 1 in winter, 2 in summer.

This hospital is in good condition. The equipment for patient service is adequate and modern. The records are well kept and filed. The kitchen has been redecorated since last year but is obviously too small to meet the needs of the hospital. The laundry is crowded and improperly arranged. The laboratory could well use more space. Competent technician is in daily attendance.

Respectfully submitted,

STANLEY WORDEN.

DR. E. R. MAYERBERG: I move that the report of the Committee on Hospitals be accepted.

DR. BASTIAN: I second the motion.

...The motion was put to a vote and was carried...

DR. SPRINGER: Shouldn't those recommendations be sent to the individual hospitals?

PRESIDENT MCDANIEL: They are so sent.

Report of the Necrology Committee! Dr. W. T. Chipman couldn't be here, so he asked the Secretary to read his report.

Secretary Speer read the prepared report of the Necrology Committee, as follows:

**Report of the Necrology Committee****LEWIS HEISLER BALL, FAULKLAND, DELAWARE**

Born September 21, 1861. Graduated from Rugby Academy, 1879, University of Delaware, 1882, and University of Pennsylvania in 1885.

Was elected State Treasurer, 1898, elected Representative to Congress, 1900, and to the U. S. Senate in 1918 for six years. Practiced his profession at Faulkland except when called from private practice to public service.

He was endeared to the public both professionally, and politically, and served his State and nation well and with credit.

Died October 18, 1933, of general arterial sclerosis. Age 73 years.

**CECIL DEJ. HARBORDT, DOVER, DELAWARE.**

Born December 3, 1885 in Brooklyn, New York. Educated in private schools in New York City, also New York University in music. Graduated from University of Maryland School of Medicine in 1905, came to Delaware in 1907. Practiced in Wilmington for a short time, then went to Dover where he practiced until his death.

He was a member of the staff of Kent General Hospital, also on the courtesy staff of several other hospitals in the State. Was interested in politics having served as Secretary to the Kent County Republican Committee.

Died November 6, 1933, in Delaware Hospital, Wilmington, of purpura. Age 47 years.

**WILLIAM H. HANCKER, FARNHURST, DELAWARE**

Native of Philadelphia, educated at Girard College, graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1873 after which he became assistant to Dr. D. D. Richardson in the mental department of the Philadelphia Hospital until 1875. He was Superintendent of the Northern Hospital for the Insane at Winnebago, Wisconsin, for several years, coming to Delaware in 1890 as assistant superintendent of Delaware State Hospital and on resignation of Dr. Richardson became superintendent and served in that capacity until 1926 when he resigned because of ill health.

Dr. Hancker was regarded as a great asset to the State in that branch of medicine known as psychiatry. He was a member of the American Psychiatric Association, American Medical Association, Medical Society of Delaware, and New Castle County Medical Society.

Died December 29, 1933.

**LUTHER S. CONWELL, CAMDEN, DELAWARE**

Born September 30, 1859, near Camden, Delaware. Was a graduate of Jefferson Medical College in 1884. Practiced in Camden for fifty years. Was at one time President of the State Board of Health, showed great interest in the State and County Medical Societies serving them as President and Secretary. He was particularly interested in the scientific papers read before the Societies.

Was interested in politics having served in both branches of the Legislature from the district in which he lived.

Died February 5, 1934, of a heart attack. Age 75 years.

**JOSEPH BRINGHURST, FELTON, DELAWARE**

Born at Booth's Corner, Pennsylvania, September 15, 1871. Received his primary education at Friends' School in Wilmington, Delaware and Swarthmore College. Graduated in Medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1889.

Practiced in West Chester eight years, moved to Harrington in 1916 and to Felton in 1919. He practiced here until his death.

He was a member of American Medical Association, Delaware State and Kent County Medical Societies,

was a charter member of the Milford Emergency Hospital, served as Anaesthetist of the same institution, and taught Medicine to the student nurses there. He was noted for his charity and his absolute unselfishness.

Died February 6, 1934, of cerebral hemorrhage. Age 63 years.

**PETER W. TOMLINSON, WILMINGTON, DELAWARE**

Born November, 1859, at Jones' Neck, Kent County. After attending public schools he entered Jefferson Medical College, graduating in 1878. He practiced in Milton, Delaware, for five years. He went from there to the General Assembly.

He then took up practice in Wilmington where he continued actively until retirement in 1930.

He served as both President and Secretary of the Medical Society of Delaware, President of the State Medical Examining Board, and for a number of years was Medical Director for the Continental American Life Insurance Company. Was a member of the National, State, and County Medical Societies.

In the death of Doctor Tomlinson the Medical profession has lost one of its most beloved and noblest characters.

Died in Beebe Hospital, Lewes, Delaware, July 25, 1934, following a brief attack of pneumonia. Age 84 years.

**JOHN B. DERRICKSON, FREDERICA, DELAWARE**

Born, 1876, near Frankford, Delaware. Received his early education in public schools, then entered Medico-Chi Medical School, was there two years when it was taken over by the University of Pennsylvania where he graduated in 1898.

Practiced in Frederica from 1899 to 1930 when he became affiliated with the Board of Health, serving as county physician of Sussex County until his death.

He was a member of the National, State and County Medical Societies and had served as President of the State Society. Was a Director of the Milford Building and Loan Association.

Dr. Derrickson was a man of splendid character, and a pleasing personality and was well known throughout the State. He was very much interested in agriculture and stock farming, having at one time owned quite a number of valuable horses.

Died October 3, 1934, in Milford Emergency Hospital of a heart attack. Age 59 years.

Respectfully submitted,

**W. T. CHIPMAN.**

**DR. E. R. MAYERBERG:** I move that the report of the Necrology Committee be accepted and filed, and that the House of Delegates arise and stand in silence for one minute in honor and in memory of the departed members.

**DR. T. H. DAVIES:** I second that motion.

...The motion was carried by the members arising and standing for one minute in silence...

**PRESIDENT MCDANIEL:** We will have the report of the Advisory Committee, Women's Auxiliary. Dr. Davies!

**Report of Advisory Committee, Women's Auxiliary**

**DR. T. H. DAVIES:** I have not any report to make. The chairman is not here, so suppose I can only report progress.

**PRESIDENT MCDANIEL:** The report of the Committee on Cancer!

**SECRETARY SPEER:** Dr. McElpatrick asked me to read his report.

Secretary Speer read the report of the Committee on Cancer, as follows:

**Report of the Committee on Cancer**

At a meeting of the Cancer Committee the status of the cancer situation for the past year was reviewed, with the following conclusions:

That under the direction of the Delaware Committee of the American Society for the Control of Cancer five clinics for the purpose of examination, consultation, and suggestion of treatment have been operating for a year.

That the periodic examination of patients known to have cancer has been carried on wherever possible, with the result that there is now available a system of records which will soon enable us to compare the results of cancer control in our state with those of other states in which programs of cancer control have been instituted.

That the free tissue diagnosis service, at 14th and Washington streets, Wilmington, which is available to any recognized physician or institution in the state, has examined 184 specimens submitted, of which 68 proved to be malignant. This figure of approximately 33% malignancy, compares with figures from clinics which have been operating for much longer periods of time.

To have these 66% of questionable lesions examined proved the fine co-operation with which the physicians of the state have entered into this campaign for the early diagnosis of cancer, and means that the disease will be recognized while it is amenable to treatment.

July 6, 1934 was the first anniversary of organized tumor clinics in this state. There are five clinics located in four cities: Milford Emergency Hospital, Milford; Kent General Hospital, Dover; Beebe Hospital, Lewes; Delaware Hospital, and Wilmington General Hospital, Wilmington. A total of 103 patients have attended these clinics for this year.

Records of 437 patients have been made on standard forms of the American College of Surgeons, and incomplete records of 224 additional patients. It is estimated that there are approximately 800 cancer patients in the state of Delaware. One-half of these have been located.

The biopsy will help in making a possible diagnosis, and grade the type of tumor, which gives considerable information in regards to what form of treatment to institute.

Recently there was a campaign of cancer education which was run in the daily papers for about five or six weeks, and several radio talks were delivered at this time.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE C. McELPATRICK.

DR. MACCOLLUM: I move that the report be accepted.

DR. I. W. MAYERBERG: I second the motion.

...The motion was put to a vote and was carried...

PRESIDENT MCDANIEL: Report of the Committee on Syphilis, Dr. I. L. Chipman!

Dr. Chipman read the report of the Committee on Syphilis, as follows:

#### Report of the Committee on Syphilis

The Committee has not considered any means, or has anything to suggest along the lines of real control, but thought it might be possible to suggest and consider license and health examination of all prostitutes, as well as the proper propaganda and instructions in our high school at some future date. The present report will deal with strides made since the organization of this committee.

In New Castle County there are three clinics. They are well organized and properly manned, and we find the spirit in each of these is to teach those infected with syphilis of its sequela and he be made to feel the spirit of wanting to further the program by bringing in cases known to or suspected by him. Much good we find is being done in this way.

The present arrangement of these clinics is all that

is to be desired, at this time, but the problem "syphilis" in rural districts of Delaware is slightly different from that in the New Castle area. Due to the fact that there is a more scattered distribution of poorer classes, especially colored, that seem to be more prone to contract the disease. Also, the facilities for treatment of the clinic patients are not as convenient due to the fact that they must travel a longer distance to the clinic and also, that this type of patient does not have transportation facilities to carry them regularly to the clinic. This makes it difficult for them to receive regular and proper treatment. Furthermore, the educational work carried on by various health centers has not reached the rural population to the extent that it has in the industrial centers. As a result, they are less familiar with the nature of the disease and with the necessity of receiving proper treatment. However, it is true that more and more of these cases are being recognized by the rural physicians who are either treating them in their offices or referring them to the clinic. It is also true, that among the better class syphilis may be more widely spread, due to the extensive transportation developments, resulting in a more diverse mingling of the population in various localities.

It is possible that the apparent increase in the number of cases of syphilis is not due to an increase in the number of new cases, but to the fact that we now have better facilities for the recognition of the disease and also that physicians are more alert in diagnosing the cases. In regard to the treatment, it is probable that the private patient is receiving fairly adequate treatment, while the indigent class present a more difficult problem. With the present clinic facilities, while it is not possible to treat all cases until they are discharged as cured, however, it is possible for them to receive sufficient treatment to prevent them from being a menace to the public.

In quoting the secretary of the State Board of Health: I believe that very material improvement has been made in the past year or two in connection with the reporting of venereal disease to the State Board of Health. In the report received from the Public Health Service indicating the rate for syphilis for all of the states of the Union, you will see that during the month in question the Delaware rate was exceeded by Mississippi and Massachusetts, in so far as syphilis was concerned. This is not an experience for one month alone, but represents the condition which can be noted in almost every monthly report coming in. It indicates, I believe, that the medical profession is assisting the State Board and Public Health Service to an extent very much greater than is met with in a large majority of the states. The total number of cases reported to the State Board during the year were: 752 cases of syphilis, increase in the number of cases of this disease reported 397 over the figure of the former year. This means quite an increase and indicates that the medical men are responding very satisfactorily indeed to the requests which are being made on them.

Right here, the survey in which all medical sources have been contacted in representative communities throughout the United States has revealed that the monthly rate per ten thousand population, is 6.6 for syphilis. Our clinic work has shown evidence of similar expansion. In all the clinics maintained by the State Board there is now a total of about 8,500 cases of syphilis. We gave last year 3,856 doses of arsenic, and 5,658 doses of bismuth and mercury. In the former year, 3,975 doses of arsenic were given, and 4,405 of bismuth and mercury. It is expected quite soon that another center for the treatment of venereal cases will be opened in Georgetown to supply



**Delaware State Board of Health**  
**A SCHEME OF TREATMENT FOR EARLY SYPHILIS**

Day or Week	Arsphenamine	Interim treatment	Blood Wassermann reaction	Remarks
Day				
1	0.3-0.6	.....	1	Arsphenamine dosage for first 3 injections at level of 0.1 gram for each 25 pounds body weight. Average subsequent dosage, 0.4 gram men; 0.3 gram women.
5	.3-0.6	.....		
10	.3-0.6	.....		
Week				
3	.4	.....		
4	.4	.....		
5	.4	.....		
6	.4	.....		
7	.4	.....		
8	.....	Bismuth, 4 doses, 0.2 gram and K.I. or Ung. Hg. and K.I.	1	If mercury is used note overlap of 1 week at end of first and start of second arsphenamine courses. No overlaps necessary with bismuth. At this point a few days without treatment may be dangerous. Neurorecurrence.
9	.....	.....		
10	.4	.....	1	Arsphenamine starts, bismuth stops. Watch for provocative Wassermann reaction after first dose of arsphenamine.
11	.4	.....	1	
12	.4	.....		Try to prevent short lapses in treatment, especially at this early stage.
13	.4	.....		
14	.4	.....		
15	.4	.....		
16	.4	.....		
17	.4	.....	1	
18-23	.....	Bismuth, 6 doses, or Ung. Hg. and K.I.		Bismuth is better than mercury. Use it if possible. Examine cerebrospinal fluid routinely at about this time.
24	.4	.....		
25	.4	.....		
26	.4	.....		
27	.4	.....		
28	.4	.....		
29	.4	.....		
30-37	.....	Bismuth, 8 doses, or Hg. and K.I.		
38	.4	.....	1	
39	.4	.....		
40	.4	.....		
41	.4	.....		
42	.4	.....		
43	.4	.....	1	Patients with seronegative primary syphilis may cease treatment here, if blood Wassermann reaction has always been negative.
44-53	.....	Bismuth, 10 doses or Ung. Hg. and K.I.		Note that bismuth or mercury courses are gradually getting longer—4, 6, 8, and now 10 weeks.
54	.4	.....	1	The average seropositive primary or early secondary patient should have at least 5 courses of arsphenamine.
55	.4	.....		
56	.4	.....		
57	.4	.....		
58	.4	.....		
59	.4	.....	1	It is safer to finish treatment with bismuth or mercury rather than with arsphenamine.
60-69	.....	Bismuth, 10 doses or Ung. Hg. and K.I.		
70-122	(1)	No treatment ...	6-12	Blood Wassermann every month if possible; at least every other month.
123	Complete physical and neurologic examination, spinal puncture, and if possible, fluoroscopic examination of cardiovascular stripe. Thereafter, yearly physical examinations, blood Wassermann every 6 to 12 months. If the two spiral fluid examinations above are negative, this need not be repeated.			

(1) Probation.

(Taken from Public Health Service Publication, Reprint No. 13 V. D. I., 2-20-29).

## Notes.

(1) Neosarsphenamine in .6 gram dose closely approximates .4 gram dose of Arsphenamine.

(2) A lengthy and uninterrupted program of treatment should not be undertaken unless it is possible carefully to estimate the manner in which liver and kidney functions are being affected by treatment.

(3) A careful physical and neurological examination should antedate all treatment.

the needs of Sussex County. I believe that has been done.

One advance made during the year is that resulting from the arrangement made for the payment of physicians who will undertake to give treatment to indigent cases who cannot take advantage of the clinic facilities provided. A number of the physicians have made application to the State Board for permission to treat cases under this arrangement. The permission having been granted the medicine requested is sent together with a case report card. When the course of treatment has been finished the case report card is returned to the State Board indicating the days and amounts of treatment given and the physician's fee is paid. This arrangement is in effect only in respect to those patients who live so far from a clinic or who have no means of transportation so that it is impossible for them to attend.

The problem of preventing congenital syphilis is a simple one. Essentially, one including a blood test in the early examination of every pregnant woman, and prompt treatment of all found with the disease. If this be done, untold physical handicaps would be corrected as well as economic benefit to the state. Right here, all agencies that are promoting child health and welfare should be called on to aid.

We wish again to call to the attention of our Boards of Health the laxity of food handlers and restaurant owners in regards to their carelessness in employment of help. It should be mandatory on their part to have a medical examination made of all employees before being employed. We suggest then, that proper literature and the quotation of the law be put into their hands at intervals by the State Board of Health.

Special attention, by doctors and clinics alike, should be given to those individuals in the infective stage of syphilis and an accurate check and follow-up system should be carried out by our Health Department. Resort to law, if necessary, to see that these individuals are rendered non-infected. Of course, the thoroughness of this work depends upon the size of the budget, suffice to say, enough money should be allotted and spent to make our people safe from these infective individuals.

The Committee is presenting a scheme of treatment for early syphilis adopted and recommended by the Public Health Service of the United States after thorough investigation. This might be used as a guide for all clinics, as well as physicians who wish to treat syphilis thoroughly. The treatment is essentially one of thirty-six doses of neo-arsphenamine, and forty doses of bismuth or mercury, given over a period of 123 weeks. A careful physical examination, blood and spinal fluid Wassermanns and special attention to heart and neurologic symptoms. We recommend that this scheme of treatment be published in *THE JOURNAL*.

The experience of the State Hospital is summarized in the following letter from their superintendent, Dr. Tarumianz:

At your request may I report the following:

During the year ending June 30, 1934, there were 270 admissions, 52 of whom suffered from syphilis. Out of this number, 30 had neuro-syphilis, and in 22 the central nervous system was not involved. In addition to this, we have treated about 25 cases, ambulatory, for neuro-syphilis.

Malaria, hyperpyrexia, and other means of treatment have been used in the care of neuro-syphilis. I hope you will stress the point that the majority of the cases of neuro-syphilis come to the attention of the psychiatrist when they are too far advanced to do very much for them. It will be entirely up to general practitioners to recognize clinically the involvement

of the central nervous system, and institute proper treatment with the assistance of general and special hospitals.

#### SUMMARY

1. There are six venereal clinics in the state: Three in New Castle and three in Kent and Sussex Counties.
2. Rural Kent and Sussex clinics should be expanded to take care of the large Negro population, especially along educational lines.
3. Delaware ranks third in reporting venereal diseases.
4. There have been 752 cases of syphilis reported this year; an increase of 397 cases. 8,500 cases of syphilis treated in our clinics since established.
5. Monthly rate for syphilis in 10,000 population is 6.6.
6. Prevention of congenital syphilis by early treatment of infected pregnant women.
7. Attention Board of Health called relative to syphilitics handling food.
8. A follow-up system be organized and used especially for delinquents in the early stages of syphilis.
9. Budget enough money to carry on the work properly.
10. Suggested scheme of treatment for early syphilis. Public Health Service of the United States recommendation.

I. LEWIS CHIPMAN.

DR. E. R. MAYERBERG: I move that the report be accepted.

DR. I. W. MAYERBERG: I second the motion.

...The motion was put to a vote and was carried...

PRESIDENT MCDANIEL: Report of the Library Committee is next.

SECRETARY SPEER: The report on the Library and the report on the Delaware Academy of Medicine are combined into one.

Secretary Speer read the report, as follows:

#### Report of the Committee on Library—Delaware Academy of Medicine

Members of the House of Delegates,  
Medical Society of Delaware.  
Gentlemen:

As this is the first year our Society has had a representative in the Academy and this is the first report, I will start at the beginning and report briefly to the present time.

In 1929 a group of doctors got together and organized a Delaware Academy of Medicine for the purpose primarily of establishing a medical library in Delaware.

On June 1st, 1932 the building at Lovering avenue and Union street, Wilmington was presented to the Academy and was dedicated. On the first floor is the lobby, an auditorium, and cloak room, etc. On the second floor is the large, spacious library and several smaller rooms which are used for stock rooms and private studies.

The work of organizing the library was begun in September, 1933, when a trained librarian and college graduate, Mrs. Ava Taylor Watson, was employed. The nucleus was a collection of 400 books which, with several volumes of various journals, formed the basic collection for the medical and dental library. By means of a special fund for books and journals there have been added 150 volumes of books and 50 journals. Most of the leading journals in this country and also some of the leading ones of Canada, England, Germany, and France come regularly to the library. The journals were selected largely on the basis of citation. The selections of books were made

largely but not entirely from various lists furnished, for example, lists from the American Medical Association, Jefferson Medical Library, and the Dental Library of The Thomas W. Evans Institute of the University of Pennsylvania. General medicine and general surgery are well represented in both journals and books, and most if not all of the specialists are included. Besides, there is history and literature of a general medical cultural nature. Books may be borrowed through this library from other libraries granting this privilege, such as the Surgeon-General's Library.

Meetings of the New Castle County Medical Society and of the Dental Society are held regularly in the building. The Academy sponsors scientific meetings. Last year two excellent seminars were held, one on diabetes and one on tuberculosis. This year there were the monthly programs of the clinical pathological conferences inaugurated by Dr. Raymond B. Moore, and in which leading experts were participants. There was always present a pathologist, with numerous pathological specimens, and usually a guest clinician, or a surgeon, or a roentgenologist, or all four in the same evening. These highly educational sessions will begin again this year the latter part of this month. The scientific committee will announce a further program later. In the latter part of November there will be a special meeting of the Academy with an invited lay audience, at which time an authoritative speaker on some appropriate subject relative to medical history will be heard.

The annual dues are \$10.00 a year for active members. Those residing 15 miles or more from Wilmington may become associate members for \$5.00 a year, but without voting power.

The library is open as follows, except in some of the summer months: Monday, 10 to 5; Tuesday, 1 to 5, 7:30 to 10; Wednesday, 10 to 5; Thursday, 10 to 5; Friday, 1 to 5, 7:30 to 10; Saturday, 10 to 12.

Our nearest professional libraries are in Philadelphia and Baltimore. To have such a complete and efficient library and meeting place in our own state for such activities as referred to should be of incalculable benefit to the medical and dental professions and to the laity as well.

Respectfully submitted,

W. O. LAMOTTE.

DR. BIRD: I move the report be accepted.

DR. BASTIAN: I second the motion.

...The motion was put to a vote and carried...

PRESIDENT MCDANIEL: Report of the Committee on Criminologic Institutes!

Secretary Speer read the report as follows:

#### Report of the Committee on Criminology

At the two previous annual meetings, the Committee on Criminology presented a complete report on crime in general, with concrete recommendations in regard to the criminals in this state. These recommendations were as follows:

The Committee feels that the medical profession of Delaware should be more interested in the prevention of crime rather than in the treatment. Therefore, it recommends to have a closer co-operation between the public educational system, judicial system, bar association, organized social workers, and the medical profession. To find better methods for rehabilitation of delinquent children. To establish better environment for the vast majority of children who are in unhealthy and inhuman environment. To have adequate forces in organization for prevention of crime, for studying each individual delinquent child.

As to care and treatment of criminals in this State, the Committee finds that in the last few years the state courts have endeavored more and more to give each criminal a fair trial. Many doubtful cases

have been referred to the Mental Hygiene Clinic and state psychiatrist, to have complete examination and prolonged observation before presenting the cases. The office of the Attorney General has been very co-operative in this procedure. The Committee hopes that the courts of the state of Delaware will take the same stand as the courts of many states, especially the state of New York. That no case of felony should be tried in the courts unless there is a complete social, psychological and psychiatric report.

This Committee recommends to request the Legislature to appropriate sufficient funds to survey this state in regard to delinquency and present definite plans for the prevention of delinquency.

The Committee recommends to request the Bar Association of Delaware to appoint a committee of three, representing each county of the state, who jointly with the committee from this society will continue the efforts in studying the question of crime.

The above mentioned reports were received and filed by the Society. Nothing has been done towards carrying out any of the recommendations. The Committee felt at the last annual meeting, as well as it feels now, that unless practical use is made of the recommendations made to the Society, it would be far from profitable to spend more time making others. We can only ask you, if you feel that it is feasible, than an effort be made to carry out such recommendations as have already been made.

The section on Forensic Psychiatry and Conduct Disorders of the American Psychiatric Association, of which the chairman of your committee is a member, is endeavoring to have closer co-operation between the members of the Medical Association and the Bar Association, for creating new laws for the prevention of crime.

The Committee is urgently requesting the Society to authorize the President to make use of the recommendations made by this Committee, in the very near future.

Respectfully submitted,

M. A. TARUMIANZ.

DR. BASTIAN: I move the report be accepted.

DR. MACCOLLUM: I second the motion.

...The motion was put to a vote and was carried...

PRESIDENT MCDANIEL: Report of the Delegate to the American Medical Association!

DR. BIRD: It just happens that there are two more committees who are to report to the House of Delegates, that are omitted from our program through error. They are the Committee on Tuberculosis and the Committee on Medical Economics.

PRESIDENT MCDANIEL: Report of the Committee on Tuberculosis!

#### Report of the Committee on Tuberculosis

Your Committee on Tuberculosis has about the same report to make as last year. At that time we had requested about \$500,000 from the Legislature for improvement of the Brandywine Sanitarium and for the carrying on of the work. The Legislature saw fit to appropriate \$100,000, on which the Governor did not feel he could sign the bill; consequently there has been very little that has been done. The Committee feels that the same recommendation should be made to the Legislature the coming legislative session, especially since there has been an increase in tuberculosis in Delaware, as there has been in other places.

The Committee has worked in conjunction with the Anti-Tuberculosis Society and the Chamber of Commerce, and they are of the same opinion that this money should again be asked of the Legislature.

The work, as you know, at the Harrington Fair that was conducted by the Anti-Tuberculosis Society in the distribution of literature was very successful



this year. There has been other work done about which Dr. Wales will tell you, and we will leave it for his paper tomorrow.

Respectfully submitted,

M. I. SAMUEL.

PRESIDENT MCDANIEL: Is there any question anyone would like to ask on this report?

DR. MACCOLLUM: I would like to make the motion, or have this House of Delegates go on record as approving a greater appropriation to the Tuberculosis Sanitarium and for the treatment and cure of tuberculosis in this state. I would like to see the House of Delegates make that as a recommendation to the Scientific Committee—approving a greater appropriation for the treatment of tuberculosis.

DR. BIRD: I would like to second that motion.

DR. BASTIAN: I don't believe that many people in the state of Delaware realize how crowded that institution is, and the great importance and necessity of having more room. At the present time it requires from three to four or five months to get a patient in. They have to wait until somebody dies or leaves the institution.

There has not been enough publicity given to the importance of that institution, for it does a wonderful work, and there are a great many people whose lives could be saved and who could become useful citizens if they could get in there soon enough.

I would like to see our Legislative Committee take a very active part in our next session of the legislature to get a better appropriation for that institution.

PRESIDENT MCDANIEL: Does anybody else have anything to say on this question?

What is your motion, Dr. MacCollum?

DR. MACCOLLUM: That this question be referred to the Legislative Committee for action.

DR. BASTIAN: I second that motion.

..The motion was put to a vote and was carried...

DR. BASTIAN: I move that the report of Dr. Samuel be accepted.

DR. MACCOLLUM: I second the motion.

..The motion was put to a vote and was carried...

PRESIDENT MCDANIEL: The report of the Committee on Medical Economics!

Dr. Bird read the report of the Committee on Medical Economics as follows:

#### Report of the Committee on Medical Economics

The report of the Economics Committee is brief. The collapse of the Delaware relief program in March, 1934, brought to an end the program for pay for medical care for those on the relief rolls. The Committee then pledged the profession to continue this work without pay. Before this, however, the Kent County Society had officially gone on record as favoring no participation in the FERA, but preferred to take care of the indigent and small pay cases according to the old system of giving care without regard to the ability of the patient to pay.

Delaware does not at present have quite the urgent need for reorganizing care for these two groups that some states have. However, we should look to the future and study the possibilities of some of the plans that have been inaugurated elsewhere, notably those of the Alameda County, California, the San Diego County, California, and the Wayne County, Michigan, Societies. From our knowledge of these plans it is possible, we believe, to evolve a plan that will cover the whole state of Delaware, because it is so small. Should we succeed in such an effort, it would go a long way towards warding off the threatened clouds of compulsory health insurance.

Respectfully submitted,

W. EDWIN BIRD.

DR. BIRD: I might add, Mr. Chairman, that these three county plans have been the most successful yet

evolved. Because of that, the Journal of the American Medical Association, which has made note of these plans in previous issues, has bunched them up lately and reported their experiences up-to-date. You will find the Alameda County Plan in the Journal of the A. M. A. of September 29, 1934, page 997; San Diego County Plan, in the issue of September 22, 1934, page 923; and the Wayne County Plan, which is the city of Detroit practically, in the September 8, 1934 issue, page 759. I want you to read them. In other words, in three of the four issues of September they have purposely bunched them up, and you will find this material very informative. Thank you!...

DR. BASTIAN: I move that the report be accepted.

DR. MACCOLLUM: I second the motion.

..The motion was put to a vote and was carried...

PRESIDENT MCDANIEL: Now we will have the report of the Delegate to the American Medical Association.

Dr. E. L. Stambaugh read the report of Dr. James Beebe as follows:

#### Report of Delegate to A. M. A.

I respectfully submit the following report on the Cleveland Session of the American Medical Association held June 11th to June 15, 1934.

First I desire to call your attention to the editorial appearing in THE JOURNAL and headed "The Cleveland Session," part of which reads as follows:

"One of the greatest medical assemblages ever held in this or any other country was the annual session of the A. M. A. in Cleveland last week. The attendance was the largest ever recorded in a city the size of Cleveland. On only three previous occasions, even in larger cities, has the attendance exceeded that of this gathering. More significant than the attendance, however, were the nature and the spirit of the occasion, the interest shown, and the significance of the actions taken by the House of Delegates.

"Probably the most important of the resolutions adopted by the House of Delegates were those concerning the principles that are to guide the medical profession in its consideration of new forms of medical practice and the one expressing the unanimous belief of the House of Delegates that only the American Medical Association is entitled to voice the opinion of organized medicine on these topics. The House of Delegates also took many other important actions, which will be regularly considered in the Journal."

"The Scientific Exhibit at the Cleveland session was remarkable for its size, its scope, its instructive value and the beauty of presentation.".....

"The technical exhibits brought together the largest number and variety of industrial organizations catering to the medical profession that have participated in such exhibitions.".....

"The physicians of Cleveland and the state of Ohio surpassed themselves in providing suitable entertainment. The golf tournament of the A. M. Golfing Association included 185 players and the annual banquet was a memorable event. The dinners given by Ohio physicians to the officers and to the House of Delegates of the A. M. A. were not only congenial but also convivial. Many leading physicians held open house during the week. The annual reception for the President was held in one of the most delightful of halls and the music and color of the occasion were brilliant.".....

I would suggest that each of you read the editorial as a whole.

I arrived in Cleveland on the morning of the 11th in the midst of a taxi strike and together with as many as could be accommodated, climbed into the one and only taxi at the station. The driver assured us that if the car was wrecked we would be allowed to

get out first. It was the practice of the strikers to allow the passengers to get out whole. However, we arrived safely at the hotel and were requested to register promptly as the meeting would be called to order at ten a. m. From this time on, we were in session continuously from ten a. m. to four p. m.

Your delegate had the honor of being appointed on the Credentials Committee. While the duties were light, there were a number of perplexing questions that had to be settled by this Committee.

The proceedings of the House were very ably conducted by the Speaker, Dr. F. C. Warnshuis. The speaker called attention to the fact that "The responsibility for leadership in medicine and our medical relations to the public and to government rests with this House of Delegates." He also stated that he had stressed this at previous sessions and would do so again because of a deeper realization that grave changes in medical practice are being proposed and advanced.

He also called attention to the fact that a delegate's report in a state journal conveyed the impression that "machinery as well greased and the steam roller working." The Speaker desired to correct such a wrong impression. He called attention to the fact that the procedures of the House prescribe that all reports and resolutions shall be referred to proper Reference Committees. These committees shall hold hearings at which any delegate may appear and discuss a report or resolution. The Committees formulate their recommendations, which are presented at a session of the House for adoption. If no discussion is presented when the Committee's report is read, it is assumed that delegates concur in the report. He also called attention to the fact that the sessions of the House of Delegates are open to all fellows and urges them to attend the deliberations.

At this time the names of the members who had died during the past year were read by the secretary, at which time they were officially recorded in the minutes.

Following this, the speaker presented the President, Dr. Dean Lewis of Baltimore, Maryland, whose address is printed in the Journal of June 23rd. I would, however, like to call attention to the following quotations from his address:

"A relatively small percentage of doctors attend medical meetings. In order to keep these doctors abreast of the newer ideas, graduate courses of instruction should be given. I was in Idaho last September and the members of the state medical society requested that some of the scientific assembly be sent to them or that doctors be sent from the central office to instruct them in the latest diagnostic procedures. Such attempts to give courses have been undertaken by a large number of medical societies and I have been particularly impressed by the plan of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, which has been supported so enthusiastically and successfully by its president, Dr. Guthrie. I believe that in the not too distant future the study of the possibilities of such graduate instruction should be undertaken by a committee of this House, or by the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals, which already has about all the problems that it can successfully handle.".....

"The medical profession requires the good will and respect of the people. I know of nothing that makes people more suspicious of those engaged in the practice of medicine than the expert witness. Lay people must think that medicine does not even approach an exact science, when two men of equal distinction in medicine will give diametrically opposite statements to questions that are asked at a trial.

"Members of the bar realize the futility of much expert testimony, and I would like to see the bar

association approached by a committee appointed by the House of Delegates to see whether some method of procedure could be devised by which the expert witness could be eliminated. A reference board, appointed by some competent authority or commission, would probably be most satisfactory, for it could examine in camera the testimony and the documents and hand down the decision, thus avoiding the amazement concerning the conflicting statements of equally capable men."

The President's address was immediately followed by the address of the President-elect, Dr. Walter L. Biering of Des Moines, Iowa, from which I would quote the following:

"In all time medical practice has influenced and gone hand in hand with the advancement of medical education. In this changing order you cannot therefore disassociate the one from the other, and with far sighted wisdom you have already instituted through the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals a resurvey of all the medical schools of this country. No doubt this action was determined as the result of careful actuarial and factual studies, which tell but one story—that each year more physicians are being graduated than present society can adequately support.

"The time has arrived when this Association must recognize its duty to the future welfare of American medicine and attack this problem with all the facilities at its command.".....

"Your second great problem is concerned with the changing order of medical practice. Well meaning non-medical advisers have brought to you a variety of artificial remedial plans that are supposed to solve every phase of the problem. We well know that no single "rule of thumb" proposal or method will provide the remedy. The rendering of efficient and complete medical service is still largely governed by the individualistic relation of physician to patient. Furthermore, the practice of medicine is a profession and not a business or a trade.".....

"From all over this broad land the doctor looks to you members of the House of Delegates, in fullest faith and confidence, not to solve the problem all in a day, but in your wisdom and in the spirit of unity and solidarity to point the way for each to follow gladly."

Following this address reports of the various officers, Board of Trustees, and Standing Committees were presented.

I would particularly call attention to the report of the Committee on Legislative Activities, which can also be found in the Journal of the A. M. A. for June 23. It concerns principally the legislation enacted at the last session of Congress in regards to treatment of veterans. This bill, as you may recall, became a law after passing both the House and Senate over the President's veto. The principal change made provided for free care of veterans for non-service disability.

I would, however, call particularly to your attention the following quotation from the report of the Committee on Legislative Activities:

"We are convinced that if the medical men throughout the country would become interested in the candidacy of those who, regardless of party, hold views in harmony with our profession it would not be long until we have in Congress a very positive influence.

"Such influence cannot be created overnight. It can be greatly developed at this season and definitely crystallized in the November election.....if the members of the medical profession will rally to their duty."

A number of resolutions were introduced under new business, which are too numerous to mention in detail.

The Board of Trustees presented the following recommendation, which was referred to the Council on Scientific Assembly:

"On several occasions the Canadian Medical Association has suggested a joint meeting of the American Medical Association and the Canadian Medical Association. This year an invitation was extended to the Association to meet the Canadian Medical Association in Canada—to have its business meeting in the U. S. and the scientific meeting in Canada.

"The Board looks with favor on the holding of a joint scientific meeting of the two organizations and recommends to the House of Delegates an invitation be extended to the Canadian Medical Association to join with the American Medical Association in its scientific program in 1935."

The Reference Committee on Reports of Officers endorsed the President's address regarding special suggestions relative to postgraduate extension work; also relative to the method of procedure regarding expert medical testimony, suggesting that each state medical society establish co-operation with its state bar association in an effort to correct this abuse. The report as a whole was adopted.

The report of the Reference Committee on Legislation and Public Relations touches on Federal Relief Administration, Choice of Physician, Hospitalization, of Veterans, Contract Surgeons of the Spanish-American War, problem of the Housing of the Surgeon General's library. This report was adopted without objection.

The reports of various other reference committees were made but will go into too much detail to present. Those who are interested can get full information from the Journal of June 30th.

Report of the Reference Committee on Reports of Board of Trustees and Secretary: Committee endorses the comments of the Secretary on the value of militant, active county societies in our organization. It should be emphasized that the country society is the backbone of medical organization and medical stability. The Committee expressed also its commendation of the earnest and sincere work of the Secretary; commended the Board of Trustees on the excellent financial report in spite of the present unfavorable economic conditions.

Comment was made on the recent editorial policies of the Journal in that it had deviated somewhat from those of the past in that suggestions presented by the House of Delegates had been followed to an increased extent and that it seemed to the Committee that the high standard of the Journal had in no way suffered as a result of such action. Economic problems of fundamental importance are constantly arising which should be analyzed so that the medical profession might be given at least an abstract of current developments, and the Committee believes that this field merits more attention in the columns of the Journal. Also the Committee called particular attention to the foreign correspondence feature, which is unique, since there is no other medical publication in the world which maintains similar correspondents in all the leading nations of the world.

The Committee endorsed heartily the ever increasing efficiency and importance of the work done by the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry, as well as that of the chemical laboratory; recommended increased attention to the problems of physical therapy aspiring in the practice of the physician; stated that the far-reaching influence of radio broadcasting on medical subjects on public thought was worthy of continued commendation and support, and that it is a pity that not all of the radio activity on matters of public health and of sickness is under the control of the Association. The Committee wished to condemn

the increased broadcasting of unestablished remedies directly to the public and urge further activities on the part of the Board of Trustees leading to some type of control over this evil. Attention was also called to the fact that although many of the state associations have developed into strong, active organizations, nevertheless there are some state societies that are comparatively inadequately organized, confirmation of which one reads in the report of the Bureau of Legal Medicine and Legislation of this year that in an increasing number of states the cults have scored heavily during the year 1933. Report of this Committee was adopted in full as read.

Report of the Reference Committee on Hygiene and Public Health, presented a resolution that the House requests that the proper department be instructed to take such measures as may be necessary to restore the confidence in the use of certified raw milk. This resolution was adopted, and full report of same may be found in the June 30th Journal.

A resolution that the specialties of Gastro-enterology and Proctology be added to the list of specialties in medicine and surgery to be recognized for certification by the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals was approved.

The Committee on Sickness Insurance Problems in the U. S. presented the following report:

"Your Committee believes that this statement of the chairman of the Board of Trustees briefly reviewing the history of the action of the House of Delegates during the past eighteen years sufficiently illuminates the sincere and deep concern of the American Medical Association regarding all social programs affecting the delivery of medical service.".....

"Your reference committee has reviewed with painstaking interest the report of the procedures of the commission of the Michigan State Medical Society, commends the efforts of the commission to study and digest an important social operation concerned with medical service in England, applauds the sanity of its conclusion and its recorded opposition to the introduction into the United States of any system of health insurance now existing in any country in Europe, because no system conforms at present with all of the policies adopted by the Michigan House of Delegates in July, 1933; namely:

1. Free choice of physician by the insured.
2. Limitation of benefits to those of medical service.
3. The control of medical service benefits by the profession.
4. The exclusion of individuals or organizations that might engage in health insurance for profit.

"Your committee does not recommend any plan, but has abstracted from the pamphlet the following principles and suggests that they be followed by all constituent bodies of the American Medical Association as bases for the conduct of any social experiments that may be contemplated by them:

First: All features of medical service in any method of medical practice should be under the control of the medical profession. No other body or individual is legally or educationally equipped to exercise such control.

Second: No third party must be permitted to come between the patient and his physician in any medical relation. All responsibility for the character of medical service must be borne by the profession.

Third: Patients must have absolute freedom to choose a duly qualified doctor of medicine who will serve them from among all those qualified to practice and who are willing to give service.

Fourth: The method of giving the service must retain a permanent, confidential relation between the



patient and a "family physician." This relation must be the fundamental and dominating feature of any system.

Fifth: All medical phases of all institutions involved in the medical service should be under professional control, it being understood that hospital service and medical service should be considered separately. These institutions are but expansions of the equipment of the physicians. He is the only one whom the laws of all nations recognize as competent to use them in the delivery of service. The medical profession alone can determine the adequacy and character of such institutions. Their value depends on their operation according to medical standards.

Sixth: However the cost of medical service may be distributed, the immediate cost should be borne by the patient if able to pay at the time the service is rendered.

Seventh: Medical service must have no connection with any cash benefits.

Eighth: Any form of medical service should include within its scope all qualified physicians of the locality covered by its operation who wish to give service under the conditions established.

Ninth: Systems for the relief of low income classes should be limited strictly to those below the "comfort level" standard of incomes.

Tenth: There should be no restrictions on treatment or prescribing not formulated and enforced by the organized medical profession."

Reference Committee on Reapportionment of Delegates advised the apportionment of delegates for the next three years be made on the basis of one delegate for each 775 members or fraction thereof, each state medical society irrespective of the number of members to be entitled to at least one delegate. This resolution was made because the apportionment of the past gave an apportionment of 177 delegates, which is two more than that allowed by the By-Laws; namely 175. This new apportionment would give a membership of 172.

Nominees for President-elect were Dr. J. S. McLester, Alabama, and Dr. Hugh S. Cumming, Washington, D. C., after which it was moved and seconded that the nominations be closed. On ballot, the speaker announced that Dr. McLester had received 85, and Dr. Cumming, 71, and declared Dr. McLester elected. Dr. G. C. Reinle, of Oakland, California, was elected Vice-President for the coming year. Dr. Olin West was elected to succeed himself as Secretary for the coming year, and Dr. Herman L. Kretschmer, of Chicago, was elected treasurer.

The Secretary presented the report of the Council on Scientific Assembly recommending the election of Dr. Howard A. Kelly, of Baltimore, to honorary fellowship. At this time he also read a number of names of American Medical missionaries who were approved for associate memberships.

The Speaker announced that the next order of business was the selection of the place of the 1935 annual session and requested the Board of Trustees to present nominations. The Board of Trustees made the statement that but one invitation was received during the allotted time for the presentation of invitations—that of Atlantic City. The Board of Trustees made the investigation and found that Atlantic City would ably take care of this meeting in 1935, and Dr. Walt P. Conway extended the official invitation, after which the Secretary cast the vote of the House of Delegates and the Speaker declared that the House had selected Atlantic City for its 1935 session.

Dr. G. Clifton Moore, Florida, gave notice that Miami, Florida, would extend an invitation to the Association to meet in Miami in 1936.

In connection with the matter of Delegates, your delegate, after interviewing delegates from a number

of other state societies, would suggest that in the future this Society appropriate a stated amount, or pay a portion or all of the expenses of their delegate to the convention, as it may see fit, as one of these three methods seems to be the established practice with other Societies.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES BEEBE.

PRESIDENT MCDANIEL: You have heard the report of Dr. James Beebe. What is your pleasure?

DR. MACCOLLUM: I move that the report be accepted.

DR. T. H. DAVIES: I second the motion.

..The motion was put to a vote and was carried...

PRESIDENT MCDANIEL: Unfinished Business!

#### Amendment to the By-Laws

SECRETARY SPEER: Under unfinished business, Mr. President, last year Dr. Davidson, the secretary of the New Castle County Society presented the matter of the older men, which was giving them quite some concern, and over which they had spent considerable thought.

There are a number of men in each one of our component societies who are getting older, and some of them are incapacitated.

In talking over the matter with Dr. Stambaugh, there finally became evolved a proposed new section to Article VII of the By-Laws of the State Medical Society, which pertain to the duties of the newly elected Council. The new amendment proposed is, as follows: "The Council, upon recommendation of the Board of Directors of a component society, shall have power to remit the dues, assessments, and other financial obligations to the Society of any member who, on account of sickness, age, or other legitimate cause, is unable to pay the same. The name of the beneficiary shall be known only to the members of the Council."

It was submitted at last year's meeting, and of course will be voted on at this meeting.

DR. MACCOLLUM: What section is that?

SECRETARY SPEER: A new Section 7 to Article VII.

DR. E. R. MAYERBERG: I move the adoption of the new section to our By-Laws.

DR. BASTIAN: I second the motion.

..The motion was put to a vote and was carried...

PRESIDENT MCDANIEL: Is there any new business?

#### Salary of the Editor

DR. MACCOLLUM: Under new business, Mr. President, it seems to me that the editor THE JOURNAL, after having served the Medical Society of Delaware as editor-in-chief for a period of nineteen years, and after having brought THE JOURNAL to a business basis, is entitled to some compensation. As you know, for a number of years THE JOURNAL was not a paying magazine, but for the last six years, since THE JOURNAL is an independent journal published by this Society, it has brought to our Society probably in the neighborhood of \$4,500. It seems to me that the editor-in-chief should be compensated somewhat for his services. He has given his time and his work free, gratis, for so many years, in fact up to this time; and it is my opinion that the House of Delegates should go on record as favoring a certain stipulated sum for the editor of THE JOURNAL, and I move you that the House of Delegates authorize a yearly salary to be paid to the editor of the DELAWARE STATE MEDICAL JOURNAL, the amount to be determined by the Council of the Medical Society of Delaware. I would like to say, though it is not a part of my motion, that I think that amount ought not to be less than \$25 for each month.

DR. WALES: It is with a great deal of pleasure that I second that motion.

DR. E. R. MAYERBERG: I would like to raise the ante. As long as the Council is going to consider it, I would like to raise that ante to \$50 instead of \$25. It is worth that, and then some.

DR. SAMUEL: I second the amendment.

PRESIDENT MCDANIEL: That would make it \$600 a year. Do you want to make it that?

DR. BIRD: This is rather embarrassing to me. It was totally unexpected, but I have been very glad to do my little bit for this Society. However, I do believe a salary should be paid—not because I am the incumbent; I am today, it is true, but the time is going to come when I won't be.

As to the amount, you read the report that some years we made \$900 clear, and this last year only \$400. If it is your desire to pay the editor a salary, I believe it would be wise to leave the amount open for a conference of the Council. Our By-Laws provide that funds shall be under the general supervision of the Council, so it is my opinion that the best way to arrange this would be to have a conference between the Council and the Publication Committee and let them determine any compensation, and the amount thereof.

PRESIDENT MCDANIEL: Do you want to make it that way?

DR. MACCOLLUM: I am satisfied to accept that.

DR. WALES: I accept the suggestion also.

PRESIDENT MCDANIEL: The motion then is that a salary should be paid to the editor, such salary to be determined by the Council after a conference with the Publication Committee.

..The motion was put to a vote and was carried...

PRESIDENT MCDANIEL: Are there any resolutions?

#### Resolution on Radio Broadcasts

SECRETARY SPEER: On the resolutions, I have a set of resolutions that are submitted both by the Illinois Medical Society and the American Medical Association in regard to radio broadcasts. If it is the pleasure of the House of Delegates, I will read these and let them take action as they see fit.

Secretary Speer then read the resolution as follows:

#### Resolution Opposing the Exploitation of Drugs,

#### Remedies, Etc., Over the Radio

WHEREAS, The health of the citizens of the United States constitutes the greatest asset of the nation, and the responsibility of conserving the health of the citizens and restoring them to health in times of illness reposes in the Medical Profession, and,

WHEREAS, This responsibility is very great, as is evidenced by the high educational and professional standards which physicians are required to meet in the various States of the Union before being permitted to diagnose disease and treat the sick, and,

WHEREAS, Satisfactory and safe service of this type can only be rendered after a long and careful study of the causes and symptoms of disease, and that these causes and symptoms can only be determined after an interview with and physical examination of the patient, and,

WHEREAS, No rational or safe treatment can be decided upon and carried out under circumstances other than those above set forth without danger to the life or health of the patient, and,

WHEREAS, For many months past the Radio Broadcasting Companies of the United States have through their various broadcasting stations permitted the exploitation of many drugs, preparations, patent medicines and so-called cures, to the radio audiences of America, and,

WHEREAS, It has been well established that some of the drugs, preparations and patent medicines so exploited are dangerous in the hands of the laymen; others are of doubtful value, and in practically all instances their value for the relief of the symptoms

and conditions for which recommended have been overstated and are misleading to the public, and,

WHEREAS, The symptoms and conditions for which these drugs, preparations and patent medicines are recommended may be, and frequently are, indications of serious conditions calling for careful study on the part of a well qualified physician in order that a correct diagnosis may be made, and the proper treatment instituted before the disease reaches an advanced stage, and,

WHEREAS, Radio broadcasting is under the control of the Federal Radio Commission, and the radio is being used to broadcast non-supportable claims and statements regarding a large number of drugs and preparations for the treatment of human ailments:

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the Medical Society of Delaware is opposed to the advertising, recommending or in any way exploiting over the radio any preparations, remedies, medicines or appliances for the treatment of human ailments; and that a copy of these Resolutions be forwarded to the Federal Radio Commission with a request that in the interest of the health of the citizens of the United States they exercise their authority to discontinue such advertising over the radio.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That physicians use such influence with their patients and with the public as may be necessary to secure their co-operation in sending protests to the Federal Radio Commission and to Broadcasting Stations against misleading and unwarranted medical advertising.

DR. E. R. MAYERBERG: I move the adoption of the resolution.

DR. MACCOLLUM: I second the motion.

..The motion was put to a vote and was carried...

#### Miscellaneous

PRESIDENT MCDANIEL: Communications!

SECRETARY SPEER: As far as communications go, there are a great number of different communications on varying topics, all of which I tried to answer personally in those cases where they were of little importance or of a routine nature; the others were answered by me after consultation with the Council or with those whom I thought knew something about the subject in question.

A lot of the communications came in in the form of questionnaires. The answers were required in very concise form. All you had to say was yes or no to them, with very little explanation.

There were several communications received from Dr. Woodward, head of the legal department of the A. M. A., with reference to certain bills that were submitted in the Congress. Most of these, however, were with reference to different acts with regard to veterans' bonuses and compensation. I attended to all of those merely by communicating with Senators Townsend and Hastings and Congressman Adams.

There are no other important communications on the table at the present time.

PRESIDENT MCDANIEL: Appropriations!

SECRETARY SPEER: There are none.

PRESIDENT MCDANIEL: Approval of Scientific Program!

DR. BASTIAN: I move we approve the program as it has been presented and have the proceedings printed in THE JOURNAL.

DR. MACCOLLUM: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT MCDANIEL: The motion is that the program as printed be approved. Is that right?

DR. BASTIAN: Yes.

PRESIDENT MCDANIEL: Now the election of a meeting place for next year.

DR. MACCOLLUM: It goes to New Castle County.

DR. BASTIAN: It goes to New Castle County, and

Wilmington seems to be the most central and appropriate place. Therefore, I move we select Wilmington for the next meeting place of this Society, the time to be decided by the President or Council.

DR. E. R. MAYERBERG: It seems to me that Wilmington gets the meeting place every year that New Castle County gets this meeting. For ten years, with the exception of Farnhurst, and Farnhurst is so close to Wilmington that we count Farnhurst as part of Wilmington, that has been the case. I think it would be a good thing, therefore, to hold it elsewhere. When the meetings are away from Wilmington they are pretty well attended, and usually we have more Wilmington men there than when we stay in town. They are too close to their offices when they stay at home. Therefore, I propose the town of Middletown as our next meeting place.

DR. SAMUEL: I second Dr. Bastian's motion to hold it in Wilmington.

PRESIDENT MCDANIEL: We will have to dispose of that motion first, and if it is voted down we can then come to your proposal, Dr. Mayerberg.

It has been regularly moved and seconded that the meeting place for next year be Wilmington. All those in favor of Wilmington, raise your hands. Dr. Mayerberg, there are not many of them left; accordingly next year's meeting place will be in Wilmington.

Now we will have the report of the Nominating Committee.

#### Report of the Nominating Committee

DR. T. H. DAVIES: Mr. President and members of the House of Delegates: we submit the following names for your approval:

First Vice-President: J. B. Waples, Georgetown.

Second Vice-President: C. J. Prickett, Smyrna.

Secretary: W. H. Speer, Wilmington.

Treasurer: A. L. Heck, Wilmington.

There is only one Councilor whose term expires, and we have replaced that name by the name of Dr. Bruce Barnes, of Seaford. That makes the Councilors as follows: Lewis Booker, New Castle; James Martin, Magnolia; Bruce Barnes, Seaford.

Delegate to A. M. A.: C. E. Wagner, Wilmington.

Alternate: Stanley Worden, Dover.

Committee on Scientific Work: W. O. LaMotte, Wilmington; G. V. Wood, Gumboro; C. L. Harmonson, Smyrna.

I will say here that Dr. Wood did not want to go on that Committee but the rest of the Nominating Committee forced him to do so.

SECRETARY SPEER: The By-Laws provide that the Committee on Scientific Work is to be composed of three members, and that the Secretary has to be one.

DR. MACCOLLUM: We will have to amend that.

DR. T. H. DAVIES: We can do that in a moment. With the sanction of the other two members of the Committee, that can be accomplished in a short time. We will retire to do that.

PRESIDENT MCDANIEL: Go on with the rest of the report, and then you can retire and decide upon that.

DR. T. H. DAVIES: It means taking a name off, and the approval of the Committee to do it.

Committee on Public Policy and Legislation: J. B. Niles, Townsend; John H. Mullin, Wilmington; James Beebe, Lewes; William Marshall, Jr., Milford; J. S. McDaniel, Dover.

SECRETARY SPEER: You can only name three on that Committee. The President and Secretary are members according to the By-Laws.

DR. T. H. DAVIES: Well, the incoming president is on that.

DR. MACCOLLUM: You will have to leave that blank.

DR. T. H. DAVIES: We knew the Secretary stayed on the next committee:

Committee on Publication: W. E. Bird, Wilmington; M. A. Tarumianz, Farnhurst; W. H. Speer, Wilmington.

Committee on Medical Education: Harold Springer, Wilmington; Joseph S. McDaniel, Dover; William Marshall, Jr., Milford.

Committee on Hospitals: O. V. James, Milford; Roscoe Elliott, Laurel; J. W. Bastian, Wilmington.

Committee on Neurology: Wm. Jones, Laurel; C. C. Deakyn, Smyrna; Joseph P. Wales, Wilmington.

Names to be submitted to the Governor for appointment to State Medical Examining Board: Olin S. Allen, Wilmington; Richard Beebe, Lewes; W. T. Chipman, Harrington; T. H. Davies, Wilmington; G. W. K. Forrest, Wilmington; Dorsey Lewis, Middletown; William Marshall, Jr., Milford; Joseph S. McDaniel, Dover; H. L. Springer, Wilmington.

DR. MACCOLLUM: I would like to make a statement to the effect that Dr. Davies and Dr. Beebe did not want their names to appear on that list. They objected to it very strenuously, but I more strenuously insisted they go on. It is for that reason their names appear on the list.

Mr. President, shall we retire and finish that report? PRESIDENT MCDANIEL: Please do.

...The Nominating Committee retired to consider the changes...

DR. HECK: The Medical Society of Delaware has a Treasurer's book, which is of very great historical value. This book (indicating) is one hundred twelve years old, and it was used continuously for one hundred ten years. As we now have a new book I think that the old one should be given to some organization for safe keeping. Therefore, I make a motion that the Treasurer's book of the Medical Society of Delaware be given either to the Delaware Academy of Medicine or the Historical Society of Delaware.

I think the delegates should decide which organization should have this book.

DR. SPRINGER: Mr. President, I would like the privilege of seconding that motion.

PRESIDENT MCDANIEL: If I may express my personal opinion, I think that a book like this really belongs to the Medical Society of Delaware more than it does to some historical society.

DR. HECK: I mentioned this matter to several men. There were some who suggested the Delaware Academy of Medicine and others suggested that the Historical Society of Delaware would be the proper custodian. Personally, I think it should go to the Delaware Academy of Medicine.

PRESIDENT MCDANIEL: Do you incorporate that in your motion? Does your motion read that way?

DR. HECK: Yes, I so move.

DR. SPRINGER: I second it.

PRESIDENT MCDANIEL: It has been regularly moved and seconded that the Treasurer's book be presented to the Delaware Academy of Medicine for safe keeping.

...The motion was put to a vote and was carried...

...The Nominating Committee returned...

DR. T. H. DAVIES: We have now changed one name on the Committee on Scientific Work, so it reads as follows: W. O. LaMotte, Wilmington; G. V. Wood, Millsboro; W. H. Speer, Wilmington.

We have substituted Dr. Speer for Dr. C. L. Harmonson on that committee.

On the Committee on Public Policy and Legislation we have added the name of Dr. W. H. Speer, and a place remains blank for the President-elect.

PRESIDENT MCDANIEL: You have heard the com-



plete report of the Nominating Committee, gentlemen. What is your pleasure?

DR. SPRINGER: I move that the report of the Nominating Committee be accepted.

DR. WALES: I second that motion.

...The motion was put to a vote and was carried...

DR. MACCOLLUM: If there is no further business to come before the House of Delegates, I move we adjourn.

...The motion was seconded and carried, and at ten-fifty-five o'clock, the meeting of the House of Delegates was adjourned.

## DELAWARE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE

For the benefit of the surgeons of Wilmington and other physicians who may be interested a purely surgical program for the coming winter and spring has been arranged. These Surgical Conferences will be held the first Friday of the month at the Academy, at 8:45 p. m. The first meeting was held on Friday, November 2, 1934. The complete schedule of lectures is as follows:

November 2, 1934—Technical Procedure in Biliary Surgery, by Dr. George P. Muller, Surgeon to the Lankenau Hospital.

December 7, 1934—Technical Procedure in the Surgery of Cancer of the Colon, by Dr. Damon Pfeiffer, Surgeon to the Lankenau Hospital.

January 4, 1935—Tumors of the Breast, by Dr. Stanley P. Reimann, Pathologist to the Lankenau Hospital and Director of the Lankenau Hospital Research Institute.

February 7, 1935—Pre-and Post-Operative Management of the Handicapped Surgical Patient, by Dr. I. S. Ravdin, Surgeon to the University of Pennsylvania Hospital.

March 7, 1935—Surgical Aspects of the Sympathetic Nervous System, by Dr. J. Parsons Schaeffer, Professor of Anatomy at Jefferson Medical College.

April 4, 1935—Operations on the Stomach, by Dr. W. Wayne Babcock, Professor of Surgery at Temple University.

May 2, 1935—Technical Procedures in Gynecological Surgery, by Dr. Floyd W. Keene, Professor of Gynecology at University of Pennsylvania.

June 7, 1935—Acute Intestinal Obstruction, by Dr. John F. Erdman, New York City, Professor of Surgery at Columbia University Medical School.

There will be no charge. All the lectures will be illustrated.

These meetings are entirely separate from the Pathological Conferences.

The next Pathological Conference will be held, as usual, on the third Friday (December 21st) at 8:45 p. m. The subject will be: Brain Tumors. The pathological aspects will be presented by Dr. Benjamin Robinson, and the radiological aspects by Dr. G. R. Miller, both of Philadelphia. These conferences are highly instructive, and a large and interested audience is always in attendance.

The Library has resumed its evening hours and is now open daily from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. (Saturday afternoons if requested) and Friday evenings from 7.30 to 10.00. Current journals arrive every day and furnish the latest developments in medicine, surgery, dentistry, and related subjects. Material may be borrowed for home reading. The Library is a pleasant place to spend an hour or so in casual reading, if you are not interested in any special subject.

## Dr. Springer Resigns

Due to the press of professional duties, Dr. Harold L. Springer, of Wilmington, has resigned from the State Board of Medical Examiners, of which he has been the secretary since the death of Dr. Henry W. Briggs, seven years ago. Dr. Springer has waged a consistent battle to elevate the standards of medical licensure in this state, and retires from the service with the thanks of the profession. He is succeeded on the Board by Dr. T. H. Davies, of Wilmington.

## 1935 Scientific Exhibit A. M. A.

Application blanks are now available for space in the Scientific Exhibit at the Atlantic City session of the American Medical Association, June 10-14, 1935. The Committee on Scientific Exhibit requires that all applicants fill out the regular application form and requests that this be done as early as convenient. Applications close February 23, 1935.

Persons desiring application blanks should address a request to the Director, Scientific Exhibit, American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn street, Chicago, Illinois.

# EDITORIAL

## DELAWARE STATE MEDICAL JOURNAL

Owned and published by the Medical Society of Delaware. Issued about the twentieth of each month under the supervision of the Publication Committee.

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Articles sent this Journal for publication and all those read at the annual meetings of the State Society are the sole property of this Journal. The Journal relies on each individual contributor's strict adherence to this well-known rule of medical journalism. In the event an article sent this Journal for publication is published before appearance in the Journal, the manuscript will be returned to the writer.

Manuscript should be sent in typewritten, double spaced, wide margin, one side only. Manuscript will not be returned unless return postage is forwarded.

The right is reserved to reject material submitted for either editorial or advertising columns. The Publication Committee does not hold itself responsible for views expressed either in editorials or other articles when signed by the author.

Reprints of original articles will be supplied at actual cost, provided request for them is attached to manuscripts or made in sufficient time before publication.

All correspondence regarding editorial matters, articles, book reviews, etc., should be addressed to the Editor. All correspondence regarding advertisements, rates, etc., should be addressed to the Business Manager.

Local news of possible interest to the medical profession, notes on removals, changes in address, births, deaths and weddings will be gratefully received.

All advertisements are received subject to the approval of the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association.

It is suggested that wherever possible members of the State Society should patronize our advertisers in preference to others as a matter of fair reciprocity.

Subscription price: \$2.00 per annum in advance. Single copies, 20 cents. Foreign countries: \$2.50 per annum.

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No. 12

### ANOTHER BIRTHDAY

With the current edition of THE JOURNAL the present editor completes his nineteenth year of service. Many of our older members will recall the first issues, which appeared in 1910, with Dr. Harold L. Springer as editor and Dr. Joseph W. Bastian as business manager. This was a monthly of four to eight pages. In 1914 Dr. Springer was succeeded as editor by the late Dr. Albert Robin, and by this time THE JOURNAL had grown to 16 to 20 pages, but still retained its pamphlet size. In January, 1916, the present editor became the acting editor, assisting Dr. Robin, who wished to be relieved of this task. In April, 1916, Dr. Robin retired from the editorship, and the duty of carrying on Delaware's medical journal fell upon our shoulders, where it has since remained.

Due to the stress of war times THE JOURNAL was published as a quarterly from January, 1918, to December, 1922. Following this, the Delaware journal was combined with the Pennsylvania journal and published again as a monthly under the title of the *Atlantic Medical Journal*, with Dr. Frank C. Hammond, of Philadelphia, as editor and the Delaware scribe as assistant editor. The business details were conducted by our Pennsylvania confreres entirely, Dr. Bastian severing his connection with our journal in December, 1922. The hopes of the two states in merging their journals—that the *Atlantic* might become the organ of several nearby states—did not materialize, and the arrangement was cancelled with the issue of September, 1928, each state having decided to resume publication of its own journal under the original titles.

Thus a new series of the DELAWARE STATE MEDICAL JOURNAL began in January, 1929, with the old Delaware editor back on the job, assisted by Doctors W. O. LaMotte and M. A. Tarumianz, who has also served as business manager. Dr. Tarumianz continues his services as business manager, but in January, 1934, Dr. LaMotte, whose services were ex-officio, was succeeded by Dr. W. H. Speer, the new secretary of the Society.

The new journal conforms in style and format to the other state journals: we are trying to make it compare favorably with them in interest and value. We can succeed in this attempt only if all our members will continue their sympathetic support.

A new medical journal, designed for the laity has appeared, under the title "Health Digest." This newcomer is published in New York City, under the editorship of Dr. J. F. Montague. "It is designed to be a magazine of service rather than profit and carries no advertisements." In this it is almost unique, and one wonders how it can gather sustenance in such times as these. The first copy covers a wide range of topics.

### WOMAN'S AUXILIARY: M. S. of D.

The quarterly meeting of the Delaware Auxiliary was held as a luncheon meeting, at Hanna's Tea Room, Wilmington, on December 11th. Due to the absence of the president, Mrs. Joseph S. McDaniel, who is in the South, the vice-president, Mrs. Ira Burns presided. The guest speaker was Mrs. A. D. Ulsoner, of Wilmington, whose subject was the Women's Joint Legislative Committee. Mrs. Robert W. Tomlinson, president of the Woman's Auxiliary of the American Medical Association, extended official greetings. The luncheon was arranged by Mrs. Raymond B. Moore, hospitality chairman, assisted by Mesdames W. W. Lattomus, J. M. Messick and C. L. Munson.

### MISCELLANEOUS

#### Mahlon Locke—Foot Twister Extraordinary

The publicity accorded to Mahlon Locke, Canada's newest contribution to faith healing, has aroused great interest among both the medical profession and the public. The profits to be derived from the sale of shoes to persons suffering with chronic diseases affecting the bones and joints has induced many a department store to add a Locke department to its shoe section. Disciples of the Canadian healer journey about with a motion picture film demonstrating Locke himself in action at the shrine in Ontario. The doctor is shown at work, sitting in a swivel chair while human beings come toward him from eight radiating paths to put their feet trustingly in his lap. Either just before or just after he receives the feet he also receives a dollar bill, which is deposited in his pants pocket. He then bends the foot outward and downward and the patient moves on. Some sort of an associate bends the hands of the patients and there are adjacent quarters in which women assistants wiggle the arms, bend the neck hither and thither and bend the back of the patient over a table. It should be obvious to anyone that Dr. Locke's treatment represents psychologic suggestion reenforced by the laying on of hands; perhaps in a few instances the pulling of an adhesion such as any masseur might attempt. The activities

of Dr. Locke are a burlesque on the scientific practice of medicine. His promotion is a violation of every traditional, ethical tenet! There are some who say that even psychologic relief for the chronic arthritic patient is worthwhile, regardless of the means by which it is accomplished. The reaction on the scientific practice of medicine and the chagrin and disappointment of those seriously sick do not permit this laissez faire attitude. Moreover, many a person who might be benefited by scientifically applied physical therapy and by competent orthopedic surgery is spending hard-earned money to make the long trek to Williamsburg in search of a pot of gold which those at the end of the rainbow are quite consistently saving for themselves. (*Jour. A. M. A.*, October 13, 1934, p. 1153).

#### Acceptances Withdrawn

Approval Tomato Juice (M. E. Horton, Inc., Washington, D. C., distributor); California Fruit Growers' Exchange Advertising for Sunkist Oranges, Lemons and Grapefruit (California Fruit Growers' Exchange, Los Angeles, sponsor); Cedar Hill Brand Tomato Juice (Hassendeubel Grocery Company, St. Louis, distributor); Comet Brown Rice, Comet Brown Rice Flakes (Comet Rice Company, New York, manufacturer); Ever Ready Biscuit Flour (Prepared) (F. M. Brown's Sons, Sinking Springs, Pa., manufacturer); Hardy's Twin Loaf Bread (Hardy Baking Company, Flint, Mich., manufacturer); Horlick's Malted Milk Lunch Tablets (Plain and Chocolate Flavored) (Horlick's Malted Milk Corporation, Racine, Wis., manufacturer); Jewel Cocoa, Jewel Extra Fancy Head Blue Rose Rice (Jewel Tea Company, Inc., Barrington, Ill., distributor); Laub's Quality Bread (The Jacob Laub Baking Company, Cleveland, manufacturer); Long Royal Bread, Royal Table Queen Bread (Royal Baking Company, Ogden and Salt Lake City, Utah, manufacturer); Meyer's Corn Syrup with Cane Flavor (Meyers, Walnut Ridge, Ark., distributor); Mity Good Brand Golden Table Syrup (Fox River Grocery Company, Appleton, Wis., distributor); Mother's Jumbo Bread (M. Erickson Bakery Company, Inc., LaCrosse, Wis., manufac-



turer); Muri Brand Tomato Juice (New England Importation Corporation, Boston, distributor); New State Brand Tomato Juice (The Williamson-Halsell-Frazier Company, Oklahoma City, distributor); N. J. C. Pure Food Brand Juice of Fancy Whole Tomatoes, N. J. C. Pure Food Brand Pancake Syrup, N. J. C. Pure Food Brand Fancy White Syrup (Northern Jobbing Company, Chicago and St. Paul, distributor); Portage Brand Golden Corn Syrup with Cane Flavor, Portage Brand Crystal White Syrup (Portage Wholesale Company, Portage, Wis., distributor); Samos Brand White Crystal Syrup (Samos Wholesale Grocery Company, Cleveland, distributor); Stroehe's Kew Bee Bread, Stroehe's Milk Bread (Stroehe's Brothers Company, Harrisburg, Pa., manufacturer); Usemore Brand Golden Syrup, Usemore Brand White Table Syrup (Service Grocer Company, Detroit, distributor); Waldensian Tar Heel Bread (Waldensian Baking Company, Valdese, N. C., manufacturer); Yacht Club Brand Corn Syrup with Cane Flavor (Bemis, Hooper, Hays Company, Oshkosh, Wis., distributor). The sponsors of the listed previously accepted foods are not willing to furnish the Committee with copy of all pieces of new advertising or to inform the Committee of the changes in the composition of the products in accordance with the requirements of its amended Rules and Regulations. Since the sponsors of the listed accepted foods are not willing to comply with this simple requirement to assure that the products and the advertising are being maintained acceptable, acceptance has been withdrawn. (*Jour. A. M. A.*, November 3, 1934, p. 1379).

#### Use of Dilaudid in Pain of Cancer

C. MALONE STROUD, St. Louis (*Journal A. M. A.*, Nov. 10, 1934), found dilaudid to be an efficient analgesic in the control of constant pain. It is more helpful in cancer than any other opiate that he has used. In order to obtain continuous relief of constant pain, the method of administration is important. The doses should be administered with sufficient frequency to permit continuous effect. Although in the type of case that he observed the detection of habituation was difficult, he

believes that dilaudid is less habit forming than morphine. There was less deterioration of character and better morale in patients who were treated with dilaudid than in patients treated with other drugs. The untoward side effects were less troublesome than those of other opiates.

#### BOOK REVIEWS

*Minor Surgery in General Practice.* By W. Travis Gibb, M. D., Consulting Surgeon, City Hospital, New York. Pp. 429, with 148 illustrations. New York: Paul B. Hoeber, Inc., 1934.

This is the first volume of a new series of "Monographs for the General Practitioner," by the Hoeber Company. It follows the usual outlines of texts dealing with minor surgery, but devotes too much space to procedures that are not minor at all and which require hospital facilities, if the work is to be done with any degree of assurance and safety. The preface states that the text is written for "the general practitioner, especially one living in a sparsely settled district."

The best chapter is the one on fractures; the one on dislocations is too brief and sketchy. While burns are indexed under four headings, the tannic acid treatment is not mentioned till the fourth heading. Epithelioma of the vulva is mentioned briefly, but much too optimistically: in our observation it carries a mortality rate of 90 per cent. On the whole, however, the text is readable and reliable. The illustrations are good and the index ample.

*Synopsis of Genitourinary Diseases.* By Austin I. Dodson, M. D., Professor of Genitourinary Surgery, Medical College of Virginia. Pp. 275, with 111 illustrations. Cloth. Price, \$3.00. St. Louis: C. V. Mosby Company, 1934.

This book admirably answers the purpose for which it was intended; however, there are minor omissions, one being under hematuria, where the condition is frequently observed in aniline dye workers prior to the development of bladder tumors, as first observed and reported in this country by Anderson, of Wilmington. Aniline tumors themselves, however, are mentioned. A synopsis, on the other hand, is never intended to be encyclopedic, and Dodson's little volume epitomizes the really essential. In its class, we recommend it highly.

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*(Hardware since 1822)*

2nd and Shipley Streets  
 Wilmington, Del.

*Blankets—Sheets—Spreads—  
Linens—Cotton Goods*

## **Rhoads & Company**

Hospital Textile Specialists Since 1891

*Manufacturers—Converters*

*Direct Mill Agents*

*Importers—Distributors*

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MAIN OFFICES

401 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

MILLS

Philippi, W. Va.

**For  
Rent**

## **Fraim's Dairies**

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**DISTRIBUTORS OF GRANOGUE  
FARM MILK**

**Bottled at the Farm**

Holstein Milk Testing About  
390 in Butter Fat

Grade A Guernsey Milk Test-  
ing About 460 in Butter Fat

Grade A Raw Guernsey Milk  
Testing About 460 in  
Butter Fat

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**VANDEVER AVENUE &  
LAMOTTE STREET  
Wilmington, Delaware**

❖

## **Wilmington Trust Company**

10th & Market Sts. 2nd & Market Sts.

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Capital ..... \$4,000,000.00

Surplus, Undivided Profits  
and Reserves ... 10,849,000.00

Personal Trust Funds 175,000,000.00





# PARKE'S

## Gold Camel

# TEA BALLS

INDIVIDUAL SERVICE

*"Every Cup a Treat"*

L. H. PARKE COMPANY

Coffees      Teas      Spices

Canned Foods      Flavoring Extracts

Philadelphia    :-:    :-:    Pittsburgh

For  
Rent

100% Wholewheat Bread

by



# FREIHOFFER

Guaranteed

Pure  
Clean and  
Wholesome

A Generous Sample to Every  
Doctor

Writing "FREIHOFFER"  
Wilmington

❖  
**For High Quality  
of Seafood:**

Fresh-picked crab meat, shrimp,  
scallops, lobsters, fresh and salt  
water oysters.

*All Kinds of Other Seafood  
Wholesale and Retail*

**Wilmington Fish  
Market**

705½ KING ST.



## Come in this showroom of ours—and look around

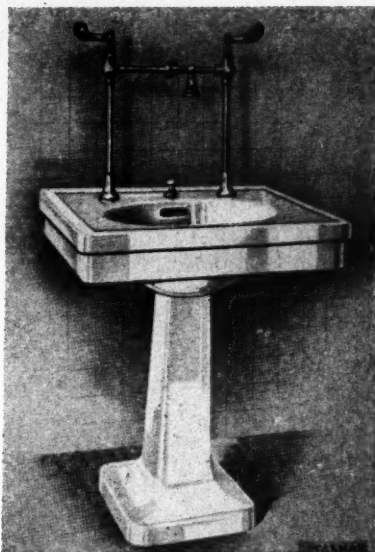
Here you will see how the plumbing fixtures in which you are interested will appear installed. You also will see the latest and most modern accessories for the bathroom, laundry and kitchen.

And while you are here don't miss the new Si-Flo Flush Valve and Closet Combination—so quiet that its operation cannot be heard outside the bathroom.

### SPEAKMAN COMPANY

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Wilmington, Delaware

*We also have literature which you can take away with you, or, if you are unable to come in now, we'll send requested literature promptly.*



K-4000 Elbow Action Lavatory

## Not Just A Lumber Yard

*but a source of supply for  
almost any construction  
or maintenance material.*



*"Know us yet?"*

J. T. & L. E. ELIASON  
INC.

*Lumber—Building Materials*

Phone New Castle 83

NEW CASTLE

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DELAWARE

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An important branch  
of our business is the  
printing of all kinds  
of weekly and monthly  
papers and magazines

**The Sunday Star**

Printing Department

Established 1881

*A man and his wife  
who had just returned from a round-  
the-world cruise spoke of Chesterfield  
as "an international cigarette."*

Chesterfield Cigarettes are on sale in eighty-six countries. You may purchase them on nearly all ships and at almost every port.

We believe you will agree with us that for a cigarette to enjoy such popularity, it must have merit.

In the making of Chesterfield, we do our level best to make it as good a cigarette as can be made.

*Smokers say . . .*

*In almost every language . . .*

*They Satisfy*



Vacuum tin of 50  
—air tight—water  
tight—fully pro-  
tected even if sub-  
merged in water.



Packages of 20  
wrapped in Du Pont  
No. 300 Cellophane  
—the best made.





